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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JULY 6, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Senator Stanford left an estate valued at $35,000,000.

Admiral Tryon, drowned on the Victoria, was a descendant of Governor Tryon of North Carolina and of New York.

There is said to be 440,000 Knights of Pythias in the English speaking world, 140,000 of whom have joined the order in the two last years.

John Berry won the Cowboy race from Chadron, Neb., to Chicago, distance 1,040 miles, in 13 days, 16 hours. He is a surveyor and rode under protest because he is not a Cowboy and knew no route.

Chicago is now the fifth greatest seaport in the world, and yet, remarks the Farm, Field and Fireside, the trade of the great lakes is only beginning to show its possibilities. Twenty years from now, at the present rate of growth, it will be among the three greatest, if not the greatest of all.

All the principal actors in the Panama scandal are confined to their beds. Hertz is dying at Bornemouth in England, Ferdinand de Lesseps is mentally and physically a wreck, Charles de Lesseps is in the hospital at St. Louis, M. Marius is in the infirmary of the Melum prison, and Ex-Minister Baihut is in the hospital of the prison of Etampes.

North Carolina, says the N. Y. World, the State of peanuts, is coming out of the kinks. E. P. Howell, of the old North State, led the graduating class at West Point this year, and W. R. Begg was valedictorian at Yale, and surpassed the highest record for scholarship ever before reached in that institution, which was obtained by Prof. H. P. Wright just twenty-five years ago.

Of all the absurdities of high tariff legislation, says the Philadelphia Times, the wildest is the duty of four cents a pound upon imported tin, which is to be imposed on and after July 1. This is a duty for revenue only, since there is no tin produced in this country to which it can furnish "protection." But it is such a duty as no one in framing a revenue tariff would think of imposing, being a tax on the raw material of industry.

Miss Carrie Kirby Smith, says the Wilmington Review, just appointed post mistress at Sewannee, Tenn., is the daughter of Gen. Kirby Smith, of Confederate fame, and her application was endorsed by many former Confederates, as well as Unionists. The reminder of old war days is intensified by the fact that Miss Smith's assistant postmaster will be Preston Brooks, a descendant of the famous Carolinian who made the historic attack upon Charles Sumner in the Senate.

It is said that George W. Vanderbilt has recently concluded the purchase of 20,000 acres of land in the Pink Beds section of Henderson and Transylvania counties, North Carolina. The purpose of the purchaser is to make one of the finest game preserves in the world. Game keepers are already in charge of the property and every farm house on the estate has been torn down. The property is only a few miles from the Vanderbilt mansion in course of erection near Biltmore.

The Baptists and Methodists of Chicago still keep up the fight against opening the World's Fair on Sunday. The Rev. P. S. Henson, Baptist, makes the following complimentary allusions to Chief Justice Fuller, apropos of his recent decision in favor of Sunday opening: "I can imagine a personal devil squatting like a black toad at the bar of justice itself and dictating the decision of the Court, and then after the judgment had been pronounced slapping the Judge on the shoulder and saying: "Well done; I could not have written that better myself.'"

There was an immense crowd of people at New London out to witness the Yale-Harvard race. At 9:15 o'clock Friday morning thousands of anxious spectators were disappointed to see the wind veer almost due south and also strengthen in force, making a choppy sea. At 10:57 o'clock the judges decided the water all right. At 11:04 o'clock the crews were off, with Yale slightly leading. At the two mile flag they were neck and neck. At the two and a half mile flag Harvard led by a nose. At two and three-quarter miles Harvard led by two lengths. At three and a quarter miles Harvard still led. After passing the three and a quarter mile Yale spurted and easily passed Harvard, leading by three lengths. At the three and half mile point Yale crossed the finish line five lengths in the lead. Time—Yale, 25:01; Harvard, 25:15.

The British cruisers Edgar and Phaeton, of the Mediterranean squadron, arrived at Malta Friday, having on board the surviving officers and crew of the battleship Victoria. Large crowds gathered along the water front awaiting their arrival Everybody was excited and eager to learn full particulars of the catastrophe. As soon as the cutters reported them off the port hundreds of small boats, conveying relatives and friends of the survivors and a number of relatives of those who lost lives, put outside the harbor to meet the warships. The latter came into port slowly, thus allowing the small boats to keep up with them without much difficulty. The survivors crowded along the bulwarks of the cruisers, calling to their friends in the small boats and answering as fully as possible hundreds of questions put to them by everybody within hailing distance.

The bulletin of the North Carolina Experiment Station reports the product and profit from tobacco in several counties of the State. The figures are as follows:

Counties.	Product, Pounds.	Income.	Cost,	Profit.
Surry,	498	$132.46	$51.25	$81.21
Rockingham,	477	157.80	51.25	106.55
Franklin,	316	1,177.09	51.25	125.84
Vance,	792	383.13	51.25	331.88
Edgecombe,	1,493	288.64	51.25	237.39
Granville,	790	219.62	51.25	168.37
Wilson,	902	205.19	51.25	153.94

It has been commonly supposed that the largest profit has been made from the finest qualities of the yellow tobacco, but in all these instances the kind produced was mahogany fillers and wrappers. This is not to be taken as a proof that the culture of the yellow varieties has become less profitable, but that the greater attention that has been given to the curing, as well as the culture of fillers and wrappers, has led to this satisfactory result.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Stagnation prevails among the mining interests of Denver, Col. The largest silver mine in the State shut down Thursday. In London last Thursday silver dropped to 31¼ pence. ——The big Grant silver smelting works at Omaha will probably shut down. The St. Louis smelting works will also stop work.—— The steamer Haytien Queen arrived at Portland, Ore., with 500 Chinese on board, and was seized. —— A Congressman says Mr. Cleveland told him that he would take into consideration no more new appointments while the financial question was at such a critical point. ——A New York Herald correspondent, just returned from Honolulu says the Hawaiian Provisional Government is doomed and its continued existence is a mere matter of time. ——The London stock market is very unsettled and American railroad securities very flat. ——The Mexican Government contemplates putting an export duty on silver dollars. ——A horrible crime was committed in Reynoldstown, a suburb of Atlanta, last week. Tom Fagan, an imbecile youth 19 years of age, killed his mother by cutting her head off with an axe and then split her head open and otherwise mutilated her body. Mrs. Fagan had been ill and was confined to her bed. While nobody else was about, Tom entered the room and knocked his mother in the head with an axe, killing and horribly mutilating her as described. When discovered, Tom was in a perfect frenzy. He did not seem to realize the enormity of his deed. ——There were 650 deaths from cholera in Mecca one day last week.—— Senator Ransom declines an invitation to visit Gettysburg. ——Congressmen now have to secure permission to look at papers on file in the Postoffice Department. ——The Newbern postmastership and the collectorship have been placed on the urgent list. ——The family of the late Governor H. T. Clark have presented the State with an oil portrait of the Governor. ——Tony Rogers, who was to be hanged at Rockingham July 27th, died in jail at that place. ——It is rumored that W. W. Carraway will be appointed president of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad if Governor Jarvis can have his way. ——It is reported at Washington that twenty revenue collectors are to be transferred to other districts to have them safe from moonshine influence, but this is denied at the office of the commissioner. ——Gladstone moved the adoption of his cloture resolution, which brought on quite a discussion. ——In the Bank of New Hanover matters before Judge Connor at Raleigh the motion for the consolidation of the two suits now pending was withdrawn. The Judge declined to appoint additional receivers. He also appointed Jas. A Leak receiver of the branch bank at Wadesboro. ——The Gate City bank, of Atlanta, is paying its depositors. ——The remains of Editor Moore, of Augusta, were taken to Atlanta for interment. ——The Confederate veterans' excursion to Chicago July 21st, will be a gigantic affair ——The wages of sheet mill employes of the country have been settled for another year. ——Several insurance companies have withdrawn from the State of Tennessee because the law now requires them to file a copy of their charters. ——The syndicate which agreed to take up the new South Carolina 4½ per cent. bonds has paid the last of the $5,250,000 on the contract. ——Yale won the Yale-Harvard boat race. ——Anthony J. Drexell, the great financier, of the firm of Drexell, Morgan & Co., died suddenly at Carlsbad Friday. ——The President issued a proclamation convening Congress in extra session August 7th. ——The President has left Washington for Gray Gables to spend three or four weeks. The President's sudden departure leaves many Senators and Congressmen in the lurch and at his home he will transact none but the most important public business. ——Dun & Co. say the last week has been one of unusual interest in financial and business circles on account of the course pursued by the Government of India toward silver; that the action of five New York banks in taking out $6,000,000 clearing house certificates and loaning $5,000,000 averted serious disturbance in the stock market last week; that up to the present time domestic trade has not materially changed since the week before, though increasingly restricted by the monetary uncertainties; that throughout the country legitimate business is healthy and hopes are entertained that the worst is over. ——Senator Vance endorses Matt Manly for postmaster of Newbern. ——Rev. J. A. Weston has gone to Philadelphia to superintend the publication of his Marshal Ney book.—— J. Abner Harrell continues in hot pursuit of the public printing and has a number of backers within and from beyond the State. —— The Raleigh Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions urging the President to call an extra session of Congress at once. ——Dr. H. M. Tupper, president of Shaw University of Raleigh, has had to have one of his feet amputated to prevent blood poisoning. —— Seven men were convicted in the Federal court at Mobile Ala., for defrauding Northern merchants through the mails. ——The death of A. J. Drexell will cause no change in the house of Drexell & Co., of Philadelphia. —— The opening of the corner stone of the old Concordia Opera House in Baltimore the other day revealed a curiously heterogeneous variety of contents. There were packs of playing cards, "plugs" of tobacco, a bottle of wine, which a laborer's pick shattered when the box was unearthed, a pretzel, a barkeeper's check good for one drink, and other interesting memorials of the good cheer of the "boys" who built the temple of music in 1864. The building was partially destroyed by fire about two years ago. ——The Atlas Mining and Lumber Company has filed its articles of incorporation with the county clerk of Newark, N. J. The company will carry on a general mining and lumber business in Rowan county, N. C., but its principal office will be in Newark. The capital stock is $1,000,000. The incorporators are: Samuel A. Smith and Peter Peffer, of Newark; George H. Gill and Edwin W. Hine, of Orange, and C. Wesley Meyer, of Brooklyn. ——Peter Green, colored, living on the farm of H. B. Hobgood, six miles from Oxford, was struck by lightning and killed while sheltering in a log cabin from a severe thunderstorm. Another colored man standing within two feet of him was unhurt. ——Secretary Herbert has appointed Miss Letitia C. Tyler, of Alabama, granddaughter of ex-President Tyler to a Clerkship in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, in the Navy Department.

ROBERT E. LEE.

The Greatest General the World has Ever Produced.

Newbern Journal.

An article by T. B. Kingsbury which appeared some years ago in one of the Wilmington papers contrasting the achievement of Lee with the greatest generals of the world is well worthy of reproduction and preservation. We make the following extract from it."

"As compared with those of General Lee, they seem, including even Waterloo; *also lately insignificant*. General Lee, with a force not so large as the Anglo-Portugese regular army which Wellington had under him when he encountered Massena in 1809 —not half so large as his whole force if the Portugese militia be taken into account —in the space of twenty-eight days, in three battles killed and wounded more men than Wellington ever killed and wounded during his whole career from Assage, in India, to Waterloo, in Belgium, both inclusive.

In one of these battles Lee killed and wounded more than 9,000 than the French Army lost, including prisoners, in the whole campaign of Waterloo and the pursuit to the gates of Paris. In the same battle he killed and wounded more men than Wellington, Blucher and Napoleon, all three together, lost in killed and wounded in the battle of Waterloo by 5,000 men.

In the second of these battles he killed and wounded the same number that both the opposing armies lost in the battle of Waterloo; and in the third he killed and wounded more by 7,000 than the French alone lost in the battle of Waterloo.

In the three times together, Lee killed and wounded more men by at least 30,000 than the allies and French lost in the whole campaign, including prisoners.

The force with which Lee operated never amounted at any time to 50,000 men; the force with which Wellington and Blucher acted was even according to English estimates 190,000 strong.

The force to which Lee was opposed was, from first to last, 24,000 strong, the force to which Wellington and Blucher were opposed was but 122,000 strong.

When Massena invaded Portugal, in 1810, Wellington had 30,000 British troops and 25,000 Portugese regulars, who in the battle of Basaco, according to Wellington's own account proved themselves worthy to fight side by side with the British veterans, besides 40,000 Portugese militia. He had Lisbon for his base, with a British war fleet riding at anchor, and innumerable vessels of other descriptions plying between the port and England and bringing the most abundant supplies of arms, and provisions for war. He had surrounded the Port with the most tremendous system of fortifications known in modern times, and his task was to defend the strongest country in Europe.

In Lee's case *his enemy* had possession of the sea and could and did land a powerful army to attack the very basis of his operations, while he was fighting another of still greater strength in front.

It is probable not altogether just to Wellington to institute this comparison. If his deeds look but commonplace besides the achievements of this campaign, *so do all others*. The history of the world cannot exhibit such a campaign as that of Lee in 1864.

* * * * * * *

Let it be remembered that nearly or quite half, of General Lee's army in the campaign of 1864 were North Carolinians. And so it was in Lee's great battles around Richmond in the grand campaign that culminated at Chancelorsville, Fiat Justitia &c.

Traits of Turkish Nomads.

Popular Science Monthly.

The Yuruks, indeed, assert that human souls return into the bodies of animals, and that the spirits of the latter take also a human form and appear at determined epochs. This is certainly the reason they are so kind to animals. M. Elisee Reclus says that a Yuruk loves his horse as much as his family. The horses have their place under the tent, and it is not uncommon to see them warmly wrapped in a magnificent robe when the Yuruk and his children are covered with rags. Some other customs attest also a pagan origin; in the Orient everybody knows that the Yuruks worship certain trees and rocks. These facts yield sufficient evidence that monotheism is by no means the essential dogma of their religion.

Among the qualities possessed by the Yuruk, hospitality is, no doubt, prominent. Deprived, by the very influence of his adventurous life, of all the fierce instincts which characterize the Turkomans; restricted, by his occupations, to the woods, plains, or the mountains; constantly exposed to the inclemency of the seasons, to dangers and enemies of all kinds, the Yuruk has conceived a generous and noble idea of hospitality, and he practises it with disinterestedness and pleasure. His tent, whether in his presence or in his absence, is always open to the traveler, and food and drink in abundance are given him. The tents of the Yuruks are square, and made of a sort of thick black woolen cloth.

Aside from the information I have given here, nothing precise is known of their private life. For instance, nobody ever knew what became of their dead, as no one has ever seen a cemetery. All I am able to say is that the body of the deceased is placed on a black mule, destined exclusively for that use, and thus carried to a mountain. There, I am not aware whether it is cremated or buried; but, as I was told that they also take a sheaf of firewood, it is safe to believe that cremation takes place.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Southerner on a Northern Bench.

Wilmington Messenger.

Judge Pryor, of New York, has twice been loudly applauded in his court within a week for some sentiments he expressed. The last occasion was his refusal to charge the jury not to read the newspapers. He said they ought to read them. The other occasion was his stern rebuke of a plaintiff in a divorce suit who made a shameful statement in regard to his wife. It brought down the house. This moved the Atlanta Constitution to indite an editorial upon "The Southerner in the North," in which Judge Pryor is duly praised. He is a native of Virginia. It says:

"His utterance in the divorce case was characteristic. The Southerner cropped out in every word, and the New York jury, unused to such exhibitions of manly human nature on the bench, applauded.

The Southerner "gets there" in the North. In the pulpit, at the bar and in leading business circles, the Southerner who came clothed in the desolate poverty of defeat will now be found a controlling spirit.

The personal magnetism, the individuality, the independence of the Southerner attract more attention, in the North than they do here where we are familiar with those qualities. The Southerner is on deck to stay in this country."

Judge Pryor went to New York in 1865. For three years he had a very hard struggle to get a foot-hold at the bar. He read law at the University of Virginia, but never practiced, entering journalism at once in which he made a very distinguished mark before he was twenty-five years old. He entered the Federal House when he was about 30 years old—he was born in 1828—and took high rank. He went to New York after the calamites of war, having about forgotten his early law reading, took up his books and in three or four years had made a name for eloquence as an advocate. In a few years more he gained higher distinction as an advocate and added to his reputation by showing himself to be an able lawyer. In the famous Tilton-Beecher scandal he made the severest legal argument that was made on either side. He is now regarded as one of the ablest of New York Judges, and his decisions attract marked attention by reason of the admirable, elegant English in which they are clothed.

We agree with the Constitution in the opinion that the Southerner in the North "must remain a Southerner?" It truly says: "Let him yield to outside influences and become in thought, speech and manner the duplicate of one of the model citizens turned out under the conventional systems of the North and he will be lost."

One of the most distressing objects is a man of the South losing all of his individuality, imitating the ways and customs as well as opinions and prejudices of men of the North, even copying their pronunciation, provincialisms, and tones of voice. It is pitiable. We have seen a scholar of rare attainments—taking easily the first place in a class of 100 at Princeton University and securing a scholarship in a great German University where he studied for a few years, and then settling in the North. In five years he looked and talked as if he had been hid away in New England all his life. He was a North Carolinian. Be a patriot, be a worker, identify yourself with the progress of your new home but never forget ancestral faiths and Southern nativity.

Harrison's Cant.

N. Y. World.

The letter of ex-President Harrison to the Republican Club Convention simply showed his blind persistence in the Bourbonish belief that the people can be fooled at any time.

Hr. Harrison wrote, with the true Peck-sniffian twang:

I think I may add, without transgressing the proprieties, that there is nothing in the present business situation to suggest any great gain to the country as the result of the inauguration of Democratic policies.

The ex-President, of course, knows that there has been no time for "the inauguration of Democratic politics," except in the executive office. We are living and business is suffering under the laws passed and the conditions created and bequeathed by the Republican party, with Mr. Harrison's active assistance.

Was confidence impaired by our loss of Treasury gold? Mr. Harrison received from the Democratic Administration nearly $100,000,000 above the legal reserve, and lost it all.

Have gold exports weakened the finances of the country? Under Mr. Harrison's Administration there was a net loss to the country of $122,000,000.

Have the compulsory purchase of silver bullion on a falling market and the issuing of Treasury notes redeemable in gold alarmed foreign investors and paralyzed credits here? This has been done under a Republican law signed by Mr. Harrison.

Has the wrecking of trusts added to financial distress and business uncertainty? The trusts were fostered by Republican laws and enjoyed immunity under Mr. Harrison's Attorney-General.

It will be time enough to talk of the failure of "Democratic politics" when they have been put into law and tried. Up to the present moment the only practicable Democratic policy has been to stop the holes made in the ship of state by the scuttlers who were driven out on the 4th of March.

Easily Mixed.

Agitated Solicitor (at the chemist's)—There's been a mistake made somehow. I meant to give my son a prescription from my doctor this morning, but it seems I didn't. Here it is now in my pocket.

"You certainly gave him the prescription. I made it up for him an hour ago."

"Let me see it."

"Here it is."

"Heavens! That's an opinion from Sir Lyons Silk, Q. C."—*London Tit-Bits.*

TRICKS AT MONTE CARLO.

How the Great Gambling Concern Keeps Men From Winning Large Sums.

Cor. St. James Gazette.

A typical row at the casino comes in the nick of time as a postscript to the yearly balance published by the keepers of the notorious gambling den—something like £8 dividend for every £20 share—and I take it as the earliest opportunity of exhibiting a few of the ways of the place. This is the official version of the row and its cause: Two players had been caught experimenting with success in a simple and ingenious way of "giving the chance a change." While one of them was punting 50-franc notes on 'squares or sixes," the other, standing right behind the paying croupiers, had contrived to slip two or three 1,000-franc notes underneath the 50-franc one each time the ball had favored his confederate's state. The croupiers, busy paying and scooping the stakes, did not notice the dodge at first, but feeling that there was something wrong established a watch, with the result that the culprits were caught in the act. As a matter of course payment was refused, words and blows ensued, and with the aid of the chuckers out the men were ejected and arrested.

Well, anybody who knows the ins and outs of the place will take this version with several grains of salt. That Monte Carlo swarms with unprincipled ruffians nobody will deny, but the organization of the partie precludes all possibility of such childish tricks as the one above. What with eight croupiers at every table, the chef de partie, the inspectors, the detectives and the losing players, there are too many eyes on each stake to admit even its probability. The cue of the situation is in the word feeling, and what I wish to imply here in all earnest is that nobody connected with the administration of the casino can admit a suggestion of heavy gains on the punter's side—they know better. Old Blanc, the founder of the place, used to say, "I will give a million to anybody who will prove that he can win money at roulette with certainty," and there is a good deal more in this saying than a reference to the calculdes probabilities.

The fact is that nobody is allowed to win largely, and that in cases of extraordinary luck the administration knows what precautions to take. First of all, the casino being in a way a club, a card of admittance is necessary. This card must be renewed every day and may be refused to an unpleasant punter without giving him any reasons for it. But there are other ways of getting rid of the obstinate winners. There is a regular squad of agents provocateurs, whose mode of operations is very simple. They pick a quarrel over a stake with the man pointed out to them, and as they are not in the least particular about epithets or blows, whether taken or given, a row begins, a smiling inspector comes up with re-enforcements, invites you politely to come with him and gets you out of the precincts of the place. There he explains that although he has no doubt you were in the right the rule of the place is not to readmit those who have been the cause of a row—and there you are.

Quarrels about stakes are always plentiful at Monte Carlo, and very often they are genuine. In some cases, especially when the stakes are small and on single chances, the administration pays both claimants and keeps an eye on them if unknown, for there is a whole army of ruined gamolers hanging around the place, known to everybody in it, and exercising the profession of so called "orphan pickers" (cueilleurs d'orphelins). An "orphan" is a stake left by inexperienced novices about a minute longer than it ought to be and kidnapped in the twinkling of an eye by a cueilleur who has spotted his man. Croupiers and inspectors look with a benevolent eye on those green baize pirates and generally side with them.

President Lincoln's Pew.

Rochester Post-Express.

About 10 years ago the pew in which Abraham Lincoln had sat while living in Washington was removed from the church where he had worshiped and put up in the adjoining Sunday school room. Now the church trustees have voted to restore the pew and to mark it with a silver tablet suitably inscribed. This reminds an old Washingtonian, who attended the same church, of a story. He says that many of those who had seats near Mr. Lincoln's used to try to fill their own pews so that they might be invited into that of the president. "One person in particular I call to mind now," he continued. "He never seemed happy until his pew was filled, for Mr. Lincoln's great hospitality sought him out. "He would wait out in the vestibule and direct the old colored sexton to fill his pew. Then just before the service began he would walk up the aisle in such an innocent way until opposite Lincoln's pew. Then he'd pause and look around as if to beg some one to take pity on him, and right there the president would rise, reach out that long arm, draw him up and push him into the pew, almost seating him, in his own innocent kindness."

New York Women's Display of Diamonds.

The development which most surprised the infanta in New York, it appears, was the amazing display of diamonds made by women who attended the ball given in her honor. The princess herself avoids such display, having been accustomed to diamonds and other precious stones all her life. A natural reticence, aside from her perfect breeding, restrains her expressions within diplomatic limits, but that she was amazed at the gaucheristic exhibition made by some of New York's women in that line is a fact, and one not particularly creditable to the home brigade either.—Joseph Howard.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Assistant Bishop Cheshire.

Charlotte Observer.

The information that Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr., D. D., was yesterday elected assistant bishop of the diocese of North Carolina will be received with satisfaction throughout the State and with peculiar pleasure in Charlotte where he has resided for twelve years and where he numbers so many friends. Public opinion will ratify the selection, which was on every account a proper one to have been made. Dr. Cheshire is of high Christian character —his genuine piety is known to all who know the man. He is a gentleman of scholarly attainments. He is a recognized authority upon the history of his own Church and enjoys large familiarity with the whole range of literature. He has been for many years one of the most pains-taking students of North Carolina history and few if any of our people have as ample and as accurate knowledge of the early history of the State. He is a man of fine intellectual endowment, a deep thinker and an able preacher, and has force of character and administrative ability. The Observer has no idea that the Episcopal Church will be disappointed in him; on the contrary it feels every confidence that he will so sustain himself in his high office as to vindicate the wisdom of his selection and to afford cause of congratulation to his Church and of self-congratulation to the members of the Convention which chose him to the sacred place for which he was singled out from among a number of other able, pious and well qualified clergymen.

The new assistant bishop is a son of the venerable and reverend Joseph Blount Cheshire, of Tarboro, and was born in that town March 20, 1850. He is therfore in his forty-fourth year. At the age of 15 he entered Trinity College, Hartfort, Conn., and graduated from that institution. He afterwards taught at Elliott, Md., and subsequently studied law at Hillsboro under Gilliam Ruffin, received license and practised in Baltimore and later in Tarboro. In 1874 he was married to Annie Webb, of Hillsboro, and was soon thereafter ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church by Bishop Atkinson, at Tarboro. He took charge of the church at Chapel Hill and in 1880, at the Convention at Winston, was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Atkinson. He remained in charge of the church at Chapel Hill until 1881 when he received and accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Peter's church, of Charlotte, with which he has remained ever since. The congregation has grown under his ministry and a new church building is now in process of construction. He has proved himself a diligent worker and has established the missions of St. Martin's and St. Michael's (the latter colored) in this city, St. Mark's, in Long Creek township, this county, one at Davidson and one at St. Mourne in Iredell. Three years ago he received the title of D. D. from the University of North Carolina and his name has been suggested in connection with the bishoprics of Georgia and Alabama.

Why Southern Girls are Liked

Chicago News-Record.

There's a vast difference in Northern and Southern girls. Did you ever stop to consider it? Southern girls are so much more attractive to men than we are. I don't just understand why it is. But every once in a while some Louisville or Memphis or Virginia girl comes up here and fairly walks away with every eligible man she meets. She is usually prettier, but rarely as stylish as her Northern sister. The former cares more for prettiness than style, though, and wears more dainty little curls and bows and bangies and gewgaws than a Northern girl would do in a lifetime. It isn't exactly good form, we think, but she doesn't know that, and if she did, she wouldn't care. for "the boys like it," and then her voice is so soft, and her Southern pronunciation is simply delicious.

Her manners are charming but rather gushing, never coldly conventional nor indifferent, as ours often are. And she does make such a fuss over the men. She exerts herself so to please them and lays herself out to be charming to every man that comes along, be he old or young, rich or poor, married or unmarried. And they all swear by the Southern girl. From grandpapa down to the little freshman she captures all the masculine hearts. Her Southern blood gives her a spontaneous enjoyment of things, quick appreciation and ready laughter that refreshes a man because it's just what he loves to find in a woman.

The town of Newbern, N. C., shipped $200,000 worth of vegetables during one week of the present season.

"Two Souls with but a Single Thought."

As they sat side by side, they sighed. "Oh, my idol!" he said, and then idled. "Dear Luke," said she, as she looked, "I will wed thee if thou wit," and he wilted. The honeymoon passed in an excess of joy. Excess in eating rich food brings indigestion, sick headache, and frequent attacks of dizziness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure all these. They are tiny, sugar-coated, and easy to swallow. No other preparation compares with them as a Liver Pill. They are *guaranteed*, and one is a dose.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DISTINGUISHED BY HAIR.

Its Color in Relation to the Pursuits of Man.

Nineteenth Century.

Dr. Deddoe tells us that there is a direct relation between men's pursuits and the color of their hair. An unusual proportion of men with dark, straight hair enter the ministry; red-whiskered men are apt to be given to sporting and horse-flesh, while the tall, vigorous blonde men lineal descendants of the Vikings, still contribute a large contingent to our travellers and emigrants.

The plumage of canaries can be considerably altered toward red or orange by feeding them on a stimulating diet of red pepper, and though this may fail for human kind in general, something might be done toward increasing the pigment in the hair and give hope to many a melancholy owner of gray locks.

Suppose, for a moment, that a protective color, like that which obtains in the fields, woods and hedgerows, ruled in the world of men, what an amazing change would ensue in the outward appearance of affairs. If a rogue could but at will assume the perfect guise of an honest man, and the gilded wasps of society appear as mason or honey bees or were saints and sinners alike compelled to wear their own unmistakable livery, what a changed world would this of ours be!

If men, like canaries or caterpillars, could but change their complexion by change of diet, mode of life or pursuit, then we might indeed imagine an Alderman, after years of calipash and calipee, assume the hue and shape of a turtle. Scrooge, the miser, after a life of secret hoarding, would turn as yellow as his guineas. Mr. Caveass, the butcher, would become as rubicund as the beef on his stall, instead of appearing as a trim, dapper paleface in a frock coat, and Ferret, the poisoner, as black as the black arts on which he thrives.

But outside the limits of a nightmare dream no such world is possible. We have to be content with a medley of far more sober realities, where, though "white spiders" mostly come to grief, the confidence trick still flourishes, and "men are mostly fools." "It is an age," says a profound thinker, "of weak convictions, paralyzed intellects and growing laxity of opinion." There is an intense struggle for bare existence ever going on, but the fittest do not always survive. There are many wise men, but of many wise men will it never be said

This fellow's wise enough to play the fool
And to do that well demands high wit;

while the foolish one, in cap and bells, apes wisdom, and, save in his own country, is not without honor.

Railroads in Europe.

The Paris Temps states that the total length of railway lines in Europe at the end of last year was 142,658 miles, or 2,590 miles more than at the end of 1891, this being equivalent to an increase of 1.85 per cent. The 142,658 miles of railway are districted as under: Germany, 27,130 miles, with an increase of 316 miles; France, 23,715 miles, with an increase of 655 miles; Great Britain and Ireland, 20,435 miles, with an increase of 50 miles; Russia and Finland, 19,420 miles, with an increase of 85 miles; Austria-Hungary, 17,540 miles, with an increase of 655 miles; Italy, 8,240 miles, with an increase of 175 miles, Spain, 6,330 miles, with an increase of 155 miles; Sweden and Norway, 6,150 miles with an increase of 160 miles; Belgium, 3,315 miles, with an increase of 62 miles; Switzerland, 2,045 miles, with an increase of 50 miles; Holland and Luxemburg, 1,925 miles, with an increase of 11 miles; Roumania, 1,590 miles, with no increase; Portugal, 1,430 miles, with an increase of 105 miles; Denmark, 1,320 miles, with an increase of 18 miles; Turkey, Bulgaria and Roumania, 1,074 miles, or no change; Greece, 572 miles, with an increase of 87 miles; Servia, 337 miles, and Malta, 7 miles, in neither of the two latter cases there being any change. The present mileage in the United States is about 175,000.

Carolina Insects.

Gerald McCarthy, N. C. Experiment Station.

The N. C. Experiment Station has a fine collection of insects, but desires further to obtain specimens of every species of insect found in this and neighboring States. We solicit such specimens from school-teachers, pupils, and others, as well as from farmers and gardners. Insects sent will be named, and their habits and remedies reported free of charge. It is best to send insects and caterpillars alive in small tin or pasteboard boxes, which must be well wrapped. Ventilation is not needed. Always tell what plants are fed upon by the insects sent. To students who will collect insects a pamphlet giving full directions for capturing and preparing specimens will be cheerfully supplied.

Here Lies!

Epitaphy is a demoralizing kind of taffy. It appears on the tombstone, and eulogizes the dead almost to the very stars. The usual method of beginning is: "Here lies." Very suggestive, for the lies are frequently quite astonishing—almost enough so to both amuse and amaze the dead of whom they are written. A truthful epitaph, in many instances, would be: "Here lies one who omitted to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery." If sick and suffering, and dreading premature death, test the potent remedy. It cures all chronic, liver, blood, and lung diseases, as biliousness, skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous sores and swellings, salt-rheum, tetter, erysipelas, and even scrofula of the lungs (or Consumption), if taken in time.

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Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

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Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

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BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

Chas. Glover,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

KODAKS.
Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

PLUMBING.
I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.
The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.
I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done. W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 9, 1893—tf

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ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.
"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION
JUST RECEIVED.
We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.
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GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,
CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).
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BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Fresh Meats, Etc.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
7—17, 92.

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A Rare Opportunity.
YOUNG MAN,
do you wish to secure at comparatively no cost a Business Course, or a Course in Shorthand and Typewriting at one of the best Business Colleges in North Carolina, the Southern Business College of Asheville. If so, the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER offers a scholarship in the above-named Institution to the young man who first secures a club of 25 paid subscribers to the OBSERVER.
DO NOT WAIT
to secure the whole number before communicating with us, but report them in any number until 25 are obtained.
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BUSINESS MANAGER
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Fayetteville, N. C.
6—15—93

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS.
Steamer Murchison,
Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.
Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.
The Steamer Hurt plies between Wilmington and Point Caswell only.
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Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.
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W. S. COOK,
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THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 6, 1893.

THE MONEY QUESTION, AGAIN.

Some of our Populist exchanges are very much disturbed over the OBSERVER's description of bank notes as only the *representative* of money, or the *substitute* for money. They profess to regard this as a new definition invented by the wicked enemy. The trouble with our friends is that they do not drink deep enough at the Pierian spring. In this instance, even a little learning would be sufficient. Webster's dictionary as far back as 1850 thus defined money:

"1. Coin; stamped metal; any piece of metal, usually gold, silver, or copper, stamped by public authority, and used as the medium of commerce. We sometimes give the name of MONEY to other coined metals, and to any other material which rude nations use as a medium of trade. But, among modern commercial nations, gold, silver, platinum, and copper, are the only metals used for this purpose. Gold, platinum, and silver, containing great value in a small compass, and being, therefore, of easy conveyance, and being, also, durable, and little liable to diminution by use, are the most convenient metals for coin or money, which is the representative of commodities of all kinds, of lands, and of everything that is capable of being transferred in commerce.

"2. Bank notes or bills of credit issued by authority, and exchangeable for coin, or redeemable, are also *called* MONEY, as such notes, in modern times, *represent* coin, and are used as a *substitute* for it. If a man pays in hand for goods in bank notes which are current, he is said to pay in ready MONEY." [The italics are ours.]

Money, then, is coin. Bank notes are the representatives of coin. Therefore Bank notes are the representatives of money.

So much for only a taste of the waters of learning.

If we drink a little deeper, we shall find that the authorities [Encyc. Brit. vol. xvi] accept our American economist, Gen'l F. A. Walker's, definition of money as given in the OBSERVER of June 22d. An essential feature of money, under this definition, is that it be a legal tender. But, as the Constitution has forbidden in the United States the making of anything but gold and silver a legal tender, money, for us—that is, for us who inhabit the United States—can only be gold and silver.

It is for this reason that we have said that the volume of money was "inflated" when the Federal government undertook to make money out of paper in the legal tender act. "Inflation" is the state of being distended with air—that is, with something that has no substance. The Federal government inflated the volume of money with something that was really not money.

Most of the economic heresies of the day arise from the fact that those who embrace them do not look back of their own experience of modern Federal legislation. When the Federal government passed out of the hands of the ante-bellum statesmen, it became a totally different thing from that which the Fathers devised. Instead of a Federation of States, it became a Federal State. Instead of the child of the home-ruling States, it became a paternal government. Many of the would-be leaders of the day have had no experience back of the war, and lack the industry, or the capacity, to make intelligent enquiries in the history of that period. Hence they regard the government as the proper creator of wealth. Hence they see nothing inherently wrong in the Sherman silver purchase law, under which the government is now paying out gold in return for depreciated silver. Another portion of our people, equally ignorant of the history of our government, or indifferent to the welfare of the masses as constitutionally provided for before the war, desire to restrict the volume of money by confining the government's coining powers to gold coinage only.

We have described the Chicago platform as the first Constitutional platform the Democracy has had in a long time. Some of us may have lightly regarded it during the late campaign, but its value is apparent now. The duty of the Democratic party and the interest of the Southern States is to demand that everyone of its provisions be carried out. As soon as the oscillation in the value of silver caused by the recent action of the Indian government ceases, let gold and silver be coined on equal terms, as the Constitution and that platform demands. And release the question of bank note issues to the States, where it belongs, so that they may establish banks of issue, or not, as their people may severally decide.

If the Congress which is soon to meet in extraordinary session shall carry out the Chicago platform in its entirety, we shall neither be ground by the upper millstone of the gold-bugs of Wall Street, nor by the nether millstone of the Populist inflationists.

The mania of the Populists for more money is the natural reaction against the efforts of the gold monometalist contractionists. Let the Democratic party adhere to the stand it took at Chicago as the great conservative party.

CURRENT COMMENT.

It is not an encouraging sign of the times when the doctrines of the constitution, as embodied in the Chicago platform, are described, as in some of our esteemed contemporaries, as the "pet theories" of individuals.

* * *

The Raleigh News and Observer and the Raleigh Chronicle now appear as one paper, under the title "The News-Observer-Chronicle." Capt. Ashe is an able and forceful writer and a diligent student of affairs. His writings on the subject of finance and upon North Carolina history are particularly interesting and instructive.

* * *

"There should be no mistake," said the Viceroy of India, referring to the recent action of his government concerning silver, "about the facts. It was not proposed to substitute gold for silver currency." This means, as the OBSERVER suggested last week, that the effect of that government's action is chiefly to establish a gold standard for silver—that is, a standard by which to measure the value of silver.

Adjt. Gen. Moormon, by order of Gen. Gordon, has issued a general order postponing until September 15th and 16th, the grand Confederate reunion at Birmingham, Ala., which was to have taken place on the 19th and 20th of July. This step was in response to an almost unanimous request on account of the financial situation and the fact of its being harvest time in some sections. This postponement makes no change in the arrangements or dispositions already made. Delegates appointed will serve and every former order for arrangements will remain in force.

* * *

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, her maid and Miss Winnie Davis, departed from Cranston's Monday. They went direct to Narragansett Pier, R. I., where they will remain during the season. All the guests of the hotel, including Mrs. Grant, took their leave of Mrs. Davis the night before. The parting between Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Davis, says a dispatch, was very affectionate indeed. Mrs. Davis and party, in company with Miss Mary D. Pell, drove to West Point and witnessed the parade that evening. After their return to the hotel Mrs. Davis remained in the large parlor during the entire evening and sat conversing with Mrs. Grant most of the time.

* * *

The Railway Commission will this week complete its work of assessing the railways, of which but little remains undone. Next Tuesday and Wednesday the Commission will hear any "exceptions" which the railways may make to the rates of assessment. The Western North Carolin railway is assessed at the same rate as heretofore. The rate of assessment of the Wilson and Fayetteville division of the Wilmington and Weldon is increased from $8,000 to $10,000 per mile. The Raleigh and Gaston railway is for the first time taxed, the rate being $10,000 per mile. This alone will add $1,250,000 to the taxable value of railways. The total value will now be over $25,000,000.

* * *

The OBSERVER is opposed to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver law. The OBSERVER believes that that law is as bad as bad can be, but so the OBSERVER thinks about the legal tender law and the national bank law. It will be the duty of Southern members of Congress to oppose the repeal of the Sherman law unless the other financial demands of the Chicago platform are coupled with it. We are unable to see the force of the argument that the Sherman law, any more than the greenback or legal tender law, drives gold out of the country. The Sherman law makes a gold dollar out of fifty or sixty cents worth of silver: the greenback law makes a gold dollar out of less than a cent's worth of paper. The recent action of India no more makes necessary the repeal of the Sherman law than the carrying out of the other requirements of the platform.

The World's Fair.

Scientific American.

In the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building there are always people watching the interesting exhibits in the department of horology, which faces Columbia Avenue just north of the clock tower. One of the most drawing exhibits in this department is that of the American Waltham Company. The attractive feature of this exhibit is the automatic machinery in operation for making different parts of the works of a watch. There are ten of these automatic machines, each of which is of most remarkable mechanism, and which seems to have as delicate a touch and to possess the intelligence of a skilled workman. These machines are in operation adjoining the aisle, so that many people can be accommodated to observe them. Inside the pavilion is a large collection of historic and antique watches. Among the more famous of these watches are those that belonged to King James I., Oliver Cromwell, John Milton, Sir Isaac Newton, Queen Elizabeth, John Calvin, John Bunyan, Lady Jane Grey, and Robert Burns. This collection contains over six hundred watches. They represent all sizes and shapes, and are of great interest because of the variety of their mechanism.

Another exhibit in this department, which attracts a great deal of attention, is that of the Waterbury Watch Company. In this pavilion several hundred Waterbury watches are shown, both in cases and the movements. But what draws the crowd to this exhibit is the Century Clock, which has required years of work in construction and which has cost the company $80,000 to complete. This clock records the hour, minute, and second, gives the day of the week, the day of the month, the month of the year; records the movements of the tides in New York harbor, gives the changes of the moon, etc. Immediately under the dial is a large picture of the factory of this company, and under this picture is a reproduction of the train room in the factory. Here are represented twenty-six girls at work at lathes, pinion cutters, and other machines, reproducing in close detail every movement that would be seen in actual life. The figures are ten inches tall, finely carved from wood. On the right are four more rooms with figures in miniature, which are reproductions of historical or other scenes. These represent miners at work in a mine, digging rock; the development of the sewing machine, with a man and woman sewing by hand in the back of the room, while a mechanic—supposed to be Elias Howe—stands at a bench making a model of a sewing machine, and two women are operating modern sewing machines in the foreground. Underneath this is a telegraph and telephone room, with a man in the foreground in the act of telephoning; several operators at work at telegraph instruments, people coming and going with dispatches, messenger boys running in and out, etc. The other scene is an electrical one, with a Corliss engine operating a dynamo, and an electrician—representing Leo Daft—experimenting and watching the results of his experiments. On the left side of the clock is a saw mill scene; a scene representing a cotton plantation, with Eli Whitney testing his first model of the cotton gin, and bales of cotton lying about and colored men at work. Another scene represents the flax industry, with men and women whipping the flax and otherwise preparing it. The fourth scene represents an old style German watch factory in a peasant house, with two men at work at a bench, a maid serving beer and lunch at a table, etc. The figures in these scenes were all carved in this country, and produce movements of the human arm and hands with much accuracy. In addition to these scenes there are many earvings on the clock which represent important events in the history of the country during the past century, beginning with the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Speaker Crisp in Washington.

Speaker Crisp arrived in Washington on an early train Monday and went at once to his old quarters at the Metropolitan hotel. His arrival was not generally known among politicians and he was permitted to have a quiet rest after the fatigue of his journey from the South. He had not been here long, however, before he went to the Treasury Department, where, by previous appointment, he had a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury that lasted upwards of an hour. This conference was the result of a telegram that reached Mr. Crisp and hurried him to this city before Secretary Carlisle's departure from Washington for his intended trip to Chicago. The Speaker declined to say what was the subject matter of this conference, but inference is drawn that it pertained to contemplated legislation in line with the known policy of the President. The probability of the repeal of the Sherman law was discussed and it may be that some conclusion was reached as to how legislation should be commenced when Congress meets. After the conference the Speaker returned to his hotel, where he will remain quietly until a late train tonight or early to-morrow morning, when he goes to New York to make a speech before the Tammany braves.

THE EX-SPEAKER GIVES HIS VIEWS.

"My visit to Washington at this time," said Mr. Crisp, "was not the outcome of the call for an early session of Congress, for, as a matter of fact, I didn't know of it until I had left home and only heard of it after I was on the train and coming this way. I believe the action of the President to be exceedingly wise and think all factions can agree upon that, for the reason that, however members of Congress may disagree upon the question of policy, in this financial legislation it is better that contest should come, for come it must, as soon as possible and the earlier it is disposed of the better for all parties. Whether the Sherman purchasing act will be repealed is a question I am unable to answer. My own position upon that question needs no discussion now, for I believe it is understood. I have not talked with members upon the subject and have not seen them quoted to any extent, certainly not enough to enable me to form an intelligent opinion. The subject has been fully discussed in the press and it looks as if there is an abundance of expression in favor of the repeal. Speaking, however, from my personal knowledge of the situation, I am unable to predict the outcome. I could speak with more positiveness had I been where I could have conversed with members. The early call for the session will have a good effect, for it will put members to thinking and cause them to discuss the subject with their constituents and thereby come here prepared to do something and do it without unnecessary delay. I think it is safe to say that all Democrats desire to

STAND ON THE PLATFORM

of the party and they will unite in Congress in carrying out such legislation as will harmonize with the expressed sentiments of the party as found in that platform."

While Judge Crisp avoided an express declaration of his belief in the repeal of the Sherman law, his confidence that such would result from the meeting of Congress was apparent. He evidently hopes that the wishes of the administration will be carried out in this respect. He also intimated that there would probably be a change in the rules of the House that would permit a majority to shoulder the responsibility of such action as might be determined upon. "I had a general idea when I left here as did other members also," continued he "that there ought to be

SOME CHANGE IN THE RULES

in order to enable us to come, speedily come, to a vote upon any proposition upon which a vote was desired. It is hard to tell what form such change will take, and that is a matter of detail that can only be agreed upon after Congress meets. In the present rules there is a method by which a vote can be reached—on the report of the Committee on Rules—and whether it is advisable to alter this is a question that awaits the action of Congress. Whatever is done, it is certain that there will be no curtailment of full and liberal debate. Financial matters will first come before this Congress for consideration, for that is the reason for the call of the extra session, and the President will, no doubt, enter into his reasons more in detail when he sends his message than he did in his call, and by that message Congress will be largely guided. How long the extra session will last no one can tell, for there are other things members will naturally be desirous of entering upon,

NOTABLY THE TARIFF

and there will be no delay in getting to work upon this most important subject, and the Committee on Ways and Means will begin preliminary work as soon as it gets here. Even should Congress adjourn, this committee will probably go ahead with the work during the recess, so that there need be no delay in prosecuting the labor of tariff reform. This is one of the questions upon which the party has decreed shall be pursued a vigorous policy and an early fulfillment of that pledge may be expected."

Mr. Crisp, in the further course of his talk expressed himself in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent

TAX ON STATE BANKS,

and believed that this proposition would carry. Concerning the organization of committees of the House the Speaker declined to talk, saying he had given that matter no consideration. He is a candidate for re-election as Speaker and said that he would return to Washington about July 20th and remain.

Congress to Meet the First Week in August Next.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The President this evening issued the following proclamation:

Executive Mansion, Washington D. C., June 30, 1893.

Whereas, distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation which pervade all business circles have already caused great loss and threaten to cripple our merchants, and stop the wheels of manufacture, bringing distress and privation to our farmers, and withhold from our working men the wage of labor, and

Whereas, the present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress; now, therefore I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do by this proclamation declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of the Congress of the United States at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 7th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from the present and impending danger and distress. All those entitled to act as members of the fifty-third Congress are required to take notice of this proclamation and attend at the time and place above stated.

Given under my hand, and seal of the United States, at the city of Washington, on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and seventeenth.

[Signed.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

The proclamation was issued at 6 o'clock this evening. The President had left directions for the issuance of the proclamation before his departure for Gray Gables. The determination to call the extra session in the first week in August, instead of the first week in September, it is understood was only definitely arrived at this morning's Cabinet session, after giving full weight to numerous telegrams received from all parts of the country urging this course. Another consideration which caused the president to change his mind was foreshadowed in a remark made by one of his Cabinet officers two days ago, that if the President received reasonable assurance that there was a likelihood of a prompt repeal of the so-called Sherman silver purchase law, he might be disposed to call Congress together earlier than he had announced. It is inferred from the fact that the President has done so, that he considers he has obtained the assurance he desired. Most of the Cabinet has followed the President's example and have left the city, or are leaving for a brief vacation. Those who remain say that the President's proclamation speaks for itself and decline to discuss the situation further.

The New Liquor Law.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 1.—The inception of the operations of the Dispensary law was attended last night in Columbia with wild and bacchanalian revels. This law is an innovation and experiment of the most novel sort. Under it the State takes entire charge of the selling of intoxicating beverages. The State has a big central dispensary in Columbia where whiskey, beer, wine and other liquors are put in bottles and kegs. This dispensary furnishes liquors to county dispensaries, which are established upon petition of a majority of the free holders of a town.

Nearly every bar has made phenomenal sales this week, many people buying enough to last for months. The Columbia bars kept open house until 12 o'clock last night. Their sales were immense. The consequence was there was much tumult in the streets. A double guard was on duty at the State dispensary as threats of burning it up had been made. The bars all are closed to-day and the town is dry, no county dispensary having yet been established here.

The State employs a large force of constables, whose names are not known, to decoy blind tigers. The possession of a United States revenue license is *prima facie* evidence of an intention to violate the law. The failure to obtain such license will put the United States revenue force, as well as the State constables, on the track of the violators. The barkeepers will obey the law.

A test case will be made to try the constitutionality of the law in the United States court as the State Supreme court have already decided the law is valid. The new case will be made for trial in the United States Supreme court.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1.—The Evans law went into effect at 12 o'clock last night. In Charleston and throughout the State, so far as heard from, there has not been the slightest violent resistance to its enforcement. In Darlington county the State dispenser has been enjoined by Judge Hudson from opening the State barroom until questions touching the legality of his appointment can be passed upon by the court. The case will be heard at chambers next week. Dispensaries have been opened in only twelve counties out of thirty-four. In Charleston no dispensary has yet been established and, probably, there will be none here, a majority of the free hold voters not having signed the petition of any applicant for appointment as dispenser.

The barrooms and the groceries did the largest business yesterday in the history of the city and did not close until midnight. All who buy whiskey for cash or on credit have laid in at least six months' stock. To-day the barrooms are generally open but not offering anything except soft drinks. One blind tiger is reported to be in operation. Governor Tillman, it is said, has a force of detectives in this city, and lawyers retained by the Retail Grocers' association are waiting quietly for a case to be made. The city is as peaceful as a May morning and no disturbance is reported anywhere in the State.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1893.

President Cleveland never did a more universally popular thing than when he issued his proclamation calling an extra session of Congress to meet August 7, it being generally conceded by everybody that the financial situation demands Congressional legislation, although, of course, there is a difference of opinion as to the exact nature of what that legislation ought to be. It is well known that in calling the extra session for August instead of September as originally intended, the President deferred to public opinion as represented by prominent individuals and business organizations in every section. They stated to him that in their judgment an early extra session would have a tendency of itself to restore public confidence and improve the financial situation, and although it greatly inconvenienced him personally and doubtless many of the Senators and Representatives who had made their arrangements for September he yielded, and a good effect is already perceptible.

Now that the extra session has been called, the question naturally arises, what will it do? Mr. Cleveland states in his proclamation that "The present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress," and it would seem that both House and Senate being democratic there should be no difficulty in having those unwise laws repealed at the request of a democratic administration, particularly when the fact is remembered that the Chicago platform, upon which the democratic party carried the country by an overwhelming majority, denounced those laws and demanded their repeal; but there is a difficulty, and a doubt, although it is growing less substantial, as to the repeal of the Sherman Silver law.

The absence of Mr. Cleveland, who does not expect to return to Washington until just before the extra session meets, and the reticence of the members of the cabinet, most of whom expect to take their vacations between this time and August 7th, indicates that having done its duty the administration proposes now to keep its hands off and let Congress do its duty, believing that the business interests of the country will make its influence sufficiently felt in Congress to make the repeal of the Sherman law a certainty. A personal friend of the President said this morning: "I do not believe that Mr. Cleveland will have another word to say publicly on this question until he sends his message to Congress, which if I mistake not will be a convincing document."

Senator Vorhees, chairman of the Senate committee on Finance, who has always voted for the free coinage of silver, is strongly in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law and expresses the belief that it will be repealed. The Senator is always a power in Congress and his aid will unquestionably be valuable in the Senate, where the strongest opposition to the repeal will be met. It seems to be settled in the minds of those who have been studying the question that the House will vote for repeal by a majority of not less than 20, although it may take good leadership and some hard fighting to get it to a vote.

In view of the probability of a prolonged fight in which the whole silver question would be thoroughly stirred up, and its probable bad effect upon financial affairs, the suggestion has been made that it would be good policy for the extra session to pass a resolution authorizing the President to suspend the purchase of silver under the Sherman law and then at once adjourn. It is claimed by the advocates of this plan that it would demonstrate before the opening of the regular session of Congress whether the purchase of silver was as largely responsible for the financial stringency as it is claimed to be and would enable Congress to legislate upon the subject with more intelligence. On the other hand, there are numbers of democrats who say the party is pledged to give the country financial and tariff reform and that the work should begin with the extra session and not end until it has been thoroughly completed.

The canvas for the officers of the House will necessarily have to be short. Speaker Crisp will be reelected without opposition, and clerk Kerr is so far the only candidate for his position. In addition to the incumbents—S. S. Yoder, of Ohio; Charles H. Turner, of New York, and Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana—there are a number of gentlemen who would like to be Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and Post Master, and the probabilities are that they will make a very lively campaign with the chances slightly in favor of the old officials.

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS.

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and has been cured by a few days' use of [illegible]

M. H. WOLFE, Upper Marlboro, Md.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

I was cured [illegible] swelling in my leg by [illegible] of the disease. Many [illegible] attended me and all failed, but S. S. S. cured entirely.

PAUL W. BINKHARDT, Jellico City, Tenn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

LAFAYETTE MILITARY ACADEMY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A High Grade Educational Institution for Boys and Young Men.

FIRST TERM COMMENCES SEP. 6, 1893.

This school will be first class in every respect.

First class accommodations and board.

First class faculty composed of gentlemen of experience, energy and ability; and first class cadets who will receive first class instruction and eventually occupy first class positions in either the business world or the professions.

For particulars respecting courses of study, terms, &c., address

Maj. J. W. YERBY, Superintendent, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

6—15—93

Established 1834.

Warren Prior & Son.

We have now in our employ Mr. MAX A. TILLER, Watchmaker of Germany. We are prepared to repair

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

PROMPTLY.

We solicit your repairing. Orders invited for Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.

WARREN PRIOR & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.

KING BROS.,

Druggists and Pharmacist,

—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Encouraged by the patronage extended, we we have engaged the services of

MR. ALLEN LEE,

who can be found at our store any hour of the night, and will attend to calls for

MEDICINES, &c.

With every facility and latest and most approved remedies, we shall endeavor to merit and deserve the confidence of the public.

4—13—93 tf

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a certain deed of mortgage from Angus Darroch and wife Catharine to Moses Britton, dated March 30th, 1888, the following described tract of land will be sold to the highest bidder at public auction, viz: Beginning at a pine near the road leading from Fayetteville to McNeill's Bridge, on Rockfish, west of Jumping Gully and running S. 22.36 chains to a pine, thence E. 22.36 chains to a stake, thence N. 22.36 chains to a stake, thence direct to the beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, formerly owned by Neill Shaw. For further description, etc., see Book K, No. 3, page 221, Register's office of Cumberland county.

Place of sale: Court House door Fayetteville, N. C. Time of sale at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, July 24th, 1893—Court week.

Terms: Cash.

MOSES BRITTON, Mortgagee.

H. McD. ROBINSON, Attorney.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 15, 1893. ts

BIBLE TRUTH.

Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth (2 Tim., 11: 15); Ten Outline Studies of the More Important Divisions of Scripture: The Jew, the Gentile and the Church of God; The Seven Dispensations; The Two Advents; The Two Resurrections; The Five Judgments; Law and Grace; The Believer's Two Natures; The Believers Standing and State; Salvation and Rewards; Believers and Professors, by C. I. Scofield of the Southwestern School of the Bible, Dallas, Texas. A plain and very simple help to the study of the Bible. Cloth, 25c; Paper Cover, 15c.

Behold He Cometh, by Luther Rees, of Paris Texas, Paper Cover, 10c.; and other Tracts on the Coming of the Lord, by a number of Bible students.

Gospel Tracts for the Unsaved, including the Dying Drummer Boy. Small $1.00 per 100; large 5c each.

A variety of Gospel Tracts at 10, 15, 20 and 30c. per 100.

Many of the Lord's people first learned that Christ died for the ungodly and were saved through Gospel tracts. Orders for the above solicited.

W. S. PRIOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

5—18—93

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN OPEN LETTER.

DEAR SIR:—If you can effect a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost of your life insurance, get a guaranteed level premium and at same time place it in one of the strongest of the old line companies, will you not consider the matter?

The plan presented here has received the highest indorsement of actuaries and commissioners, as well as professional and business men, in this and other countries. For safety, liberality and cheapness it is unexcelled. If you desire to carry out the true mission of life insurance and get the largest amount of Protection at the least possible cost, and yet avoid the necessity of increasing rates as you grow older, the policy herein explained is what you want.

The rate is guaranteed to age 70, and the reserve is based on the full table of American mortality to said age, the saving from which is applied after 70 towards continuing premiums at the original rate for the rest of life.

The expense charge is limited to $4.00 per annum on each one thousand dollars insured, and it is not as high percentage loading as used by other companies.

The old plan of ordinary life insurance provides a reserve loading to keep the premium level to the age of 96, so that unless the insured attains this age it is impossible to enjoy the full reserve loading. Why pay a high premium on this theoretical idea when the probable and almost possible duration of human life shows that there is no necessity for it? Or why pay the high premium required under any and every form of investment insurance, when you can take the difference between the cost of Pure insurance and the cost of Investment insurance and compound this difference at a much higher rate of interest than any insurance company can do for you, and in case of death leave your family or estate both the Insurance and the Investment?

The Provident Savings writes all forms of insurance if desired, yet the real object of life insurance is protection, and the wise thing is to get just as much protection as possible for the amount of premium you are able to pay, and to invest your surplus money yourself where you can manage it to suit yourself. Every man should protect his family or estate with a good round sum of life insurance, but there is no reason why any man should pay double the cost necessary to get Protection, and thus take from his own family or estate to add to the wealth of others.

It is simply impossible to devise a better combination of security, equity and moderate cost than is embodied in the policy herein presented, and if you will compare the rates with those charged for other plans, note the strength of the company as shown by the statement below, you will appreciate both the plan and the company.

ILLUSTRATION.

As an illustration of the advantages of the plan explained above the following exhibit is submitted:

The cost of $10,000 in THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS at the age of 40 is only $210.50; the annual premium for $10,000 on the ordinary life plan in the other companies at age 40 is $322.00; the difference therefore is $111.50. This difference compounded for thirty years, or until age 70, shows the following result's:

At 6 per cent. interest,	$ 9,353 70
At 7 per cent. interest,	11,269 30
At 8 per cent. interest,	13,640 92

In case of his death at any time while holding a PROVIDENT SAVINGS' policy the insured would leave to his family or estate not only the $10,000 INSURANCE at a cost of only $210.50 a year, BUT HIS ACCRUED INVESTMENT AS WELL, while under the other plan he would leave only the insurance, receiving nothing for the excess in premium of $111.50 a year. Should any prudent man hesitate in his choice?

J. S. JONES, Man'gr, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 13, 1892.

ASSETS.

Gross Assets December 31, 1892,		$1,287,010 23
LIABILITIES.		
Actuaries 4 per cent. valuation by New York Insurance Department,		605,215 00
Surplus actuaries, 4 per cent.,		681,795 23
		$1,287,010 23
INCOME, 1892.		
Premiums, interest and rents,		$1,902,222 39
DISBURSEMENTS, 1892.		
Paid policy-holders	$1,181,498 36	
Total expenses and taxes,	464,141 34	1,645,639 70
Excess of income over exp'dit's,		$ 256,582 69
	No.	Amount.
Policies issued in 1892,	6,734	$19,517,516 00
Policies in force Dec 31, 1892,	22,061	76,843,241 00

NOTE.—On basis of American experience 4½ per cent. tables the surplus would be $716,395.25.

The true test of a company's strength is not the AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ITS BUSINESS, the SIZE of its ASSETS or the MAGNITUDE of its SURPLUS, BUT—it is the RATIO which its ASSETS bears to its LIABILITIES, and which its SURPLUS bears to its LEGAL RESERVE. This correct test shows that the PROVIDENT SAVINGS is by far the strongest of the more important Old-Line companies, having over $200.00 of ASSETS to each $100.00 of LIABILITIES.

J. S. JONES, Manager of N. C. Department.

GEO. H. HAIGH, Special Agent for North Carolina.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, President.

PAID BEFORE DUE,

The Insurance Upon the Life of Henry X. Dwire.

From Winston Sentinal.

The following letter relating to the insurance upon the life of our recent fellow-townsman, Mr. Dwire, explains itself. It will interest not only those who hold policies in this company, but also those who believe in prudent foresight and who are yet uninsured. We are told that Winston people are insured in this company to the extent of about $300,000. Among the policy-holders are the representative men of the city:

WINSTON, June 13 1893.

J. S. Jones, Manager Provident Savings Insurance Company, Greensboro, N. C.:

DEAR SIR—We hereby acknowledge the receipt of $3,000 in payment of claim under policy No. 35581 on the life of Henry X. Dwire. The claim was paid on June 9th—although not due until July 25th, 1893

The company has thus shown not only its ability but willingness to meet its obligations with commendable liberality and promptness; for although paying it before its due date, it has paid the full face value of the policy.

P. H. HANES, Guardian of George F. Dwire.

B. F. HANES, Guardian of Henry R. Dwire and Mamie J. Dwire.

PROMPT PAYMENT

Of the Insurance on the Life of Mr. Dorsett.

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 20, 1893.

J. S. Jones Manager Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, of New York, Greensboro, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—This is to certify that I have this day received by your hand the sum of $2,000 in payment of claim under policy No. 26732 on the life of Geo. W. Dorsett, my father.

My thanks are hereby tendered not only to you but the sterling company you represent. This claim is not due until July 9th, hence the company maintains its high reputation for promptness and liberality. I cannot too highly commend it to such as want perfect security and cheap insurance.

Yours truly, C. H. DORSETT.

6—29—93 4t

A CROWNING TRIUMPH!

"PERFECTION" FLOUR AT $5.00 A BARREL.

All other Groceries just as nice and low.

FREE CITY DELIVERY.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 22, 1893.

THEY USED POND'S EXTRACT

SEE WHAT THE RESULT WAS:

Pond's Extract absolutely cured me of a very severe case of PILES.—H. A. HITCHCOCK, *Detroit, Mich.*

Extra good for any CATARRH *of the nose and throat.*—H. BRAIG.

Only thing I have ever seen that takes away the INFLAMMATION *and stings from* INSECT BITES.—P. H. COOPER, *Fort George, Fla.*

Acts like magic in OPHTHALMIA. *I like it so much for* SORE EYES.—REV. M. JAMESON.

Best liniment I have ever used for rubbing purposes, SORENESS, CUTS, STRAINS, *etc.*—HARRY FREDERICKS.

For BRUISES *and* WOUNDS *nothing equals it.*—T. P. CONNEFF.

Has cured for me, HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, ABSCESSES, *and* ALL PAIN.—E. MCCALL.

The only remedy that will control HEMORRHAGES *from the lungs.*—GEO. W. WARNER, *Scranton, Pa.*

Excels anything I have ever used for NEURALGIA, *bleeding piles and hemorrhages.*—W. H. FAULKNER, M. D.

I know its value in reducing VARICOSE VEINS.—A. C. SANFORD.

Take Pond's Extract only. Avoid all Substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH

LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

H. H. H.

STOVES.

We offer the balance of our stock of HEATING STOVES at cost.

Call early while the offer is open.

Mowers and Reapers.

We are the agents for the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machines. These machines have a world-wide reputation. We will gladly furnish circulars and information to parties interested.

You can get anything you need to build a house with from us.

BUY YOUR CLIPPER PLOW CASTINGS FROM US—WE ARE THE AGENTS.

You will thereby secure the genuine castings, warranted to fit.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

3—16—93—tf

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Finished Monuments and Tablets.

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

Photographic Designs.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,

E. L. REMSBURG.

Dec. 22—tf

Try McDuffie's New Perfumes —a variety, and his own make. They are very fine.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS,

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

To All Who Wear *Clothing!*

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,

J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

Assets $137,499,198.59

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.

Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.

Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.

Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and Accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property place anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

WOOL! WOOL!!

Remember I am agent for the celebrated

Thos. Bennett Wool Factory,

(FORMERLY L. L. WORRELL'S)

and you will be served on short notice with

The Best Rolls

that can be made in this country.

THE WOOL MUST BE FREE OF BURRS, THOROUGHLY WASHED AND WELL TEASED.

☞ Call at our Fancy Grocery Store, Hay Street, where you can be served.

A. S. HUSKE, Agent.

3—16—93 tf

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 6, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. L. HALL—Notice.
KING BROS.—Claretice.
J. C. HAIGH—Dividend Notice.
JAMES M. LAMB—Special Meeting.
ROSE & LEAK—W. L. Douglas Shoes.
H. R. HORNE—Church's Improved Alabastine.
W. & W. R. R. AND BRANCHES—Change of Schedule—4th page.

The indications are that there will be a very poor cotton crop this year.

Geo. Brown, colored, fell from the grand stand at the fair ground on Tuesday and broke his arm.

Messrs. McDuffie and Beasley have moved into their handsome new quarters on Hay street. These gentlemen deserve great credit for the taste displayed in the fittings of their stores.

Mr. H. McD. Robinson's residence on Green street, presents a fine appearance in a new coat of paint. It is handsome throughout, having been remodeled, painted and artistically decorated in and out.

We are glad to know that Dr. McDuffie, who has been quite ill, is better, though he is still confined at home, and that little Lemual Croswell is nearly well after a severe illness of several weeks with fever.

The following ladies and gentlemen left for Chicago Thursday: Mrs. N. W. Ray, and Misses Della Matthews, May Broadfoot, Mary Lilly Taylor, and Kate Hawley, accompanied by Maj. J. N. Prior and Mr. W. L. Hawley.

The Atlantic Coast Line's South Bound train does not arrive here before 1.15 a. m. now, so those who have enjoyed the luxury of reading a New York paper at half past eight o'clock the night of the day of publication feel pretty sore.

Opera House.

The next attraction at the Opera House will be a Novelty Entertainment by the Ladies of the city on Friday night the 7th inst. for the benefit of the F. I. L. I. Armory and Centennial fund. Let everybod y attend.

Excursion Down the River.

Quite a crowd availed themselves of the opportunity to take a pleasant ride on the steamer Murchison last evening, down the river. The excursion was given under the auspices of the F. I. L. I. Co., for the benefit of their Centennial fund.

Colored Teams Cross Bats.

Quite a large number of colored people from Wilmington and Rocky Mount spent the 4th here. The game of ball between the colored teams of Rocky Mount and Fayetteville, played at the Fair Grounds, resulted in favor of the former team by a score of 12 to 6.

The Fourth.

The glorious fourth was spent very quietly in this city. Very few people arriving on incoming trains. Nothing of special interest happening during the day. The high license on the peanut stands interferred somewhat with that trade, and the absence of venders of different descriptions was noticeable along Hay and Person streets. A large number of young ladies and gentlemen spent the day in the country.

Rev. Dr. Huske.

The Wilmington Messenger's report of the late Episcopal Convention for the Diocese of East Carolina described the sermon preached on that occasion by the Rev. Dr. Huske, of this city, as a magnificent one. We learn that the extraordinary distinction has been accorded this sermon of printing it in the Journal of the Convention, by unanimous vote of the Convention, notwithstanding the resolution adopted twenty years ago that thereafter no sermon should be so printed.

The Cumberland County Sunday School Association

Will meet August 16th, 1893. The place of meeting will be published later. Schools in the different townships are earnestly requested to meet in township conventions previous to this date and elect delegates to the county convention. Sunday-school superintendents are also requested to send their names and addresses to A. C. Munroe, Antonia, N. C., immediately, that he may forward them the necessary blanks for reports from their respective schools.

By order of
J. T. WINBURN, Pres't.
A. C. MUNROE, Sec'y.

Wilmington has a New Bank.

A new bank was opened in Wilmington Monday by the great business house of Williams & Murchison. The Wilmington Messenger says:

The business for the present is being transacted in Messrs. Williams & Murchison's office, at Nos. 16 and 18 North Water streets, but we understand the bank will soon be moved upon Front street.

Capt. T. C. Lewis and Mr. Victor Granger waited on the customers yesterday, and we understand that quite a good business was done. The bank will receive deposits, negotiate loans, make collections and do a general banking business.

We understand that a thorough organization will be effected in a few days.

Miss Nellie Pemberton, the charming daughter of Col. J. A. Pemberton, returned to-day from Americus, Ga., where she has been spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. E. T. B. Glenn.

Florence vs. Fayetteville.

The first game of base ball between our home team and the excellent team of Florence, S. C., was played in that city on Tuesday, July 4th, the score at the end of the 11th inning standing 6 to 7 in favor of Florence. It will be remembered that during last season our boys defeated Florence in this city with a score of 6 to 0, and their determination to "walk over" North Carolina was plainly demonstrated on Tuesday both by their excellent playing and (as our reporter states it) by the close decision of the umpire in regard to Mr. H. M. Pemberton's home run. Our boys played a strong game; Jones, as pitcher, fully sustaining his excellent record; Stafford was found as usual invincible; Capt. Devon on first base is an excellent player and Mason on third did some beautiful work; second baseman, Pemberton, should have had the benefit of his magnificent batting. Altogether our team is among if not the best in the State. Gray did not reach Florence in time for the game on Tuesday.

About five hundred people witnessed the game, including a number of Fayetteville people.

The following is an accurate account of the game:

Game was called promptly at 5 p. m. by Umpire Powers with Fayetteville at the bat but they failed to score, third man being put out at Home Plate, Florence went to the bat and did likewise.

In the second inning Florence made three runs on Costly errors, in the fourth they scored again.

In the sixth by heavy batting Fayetteville scored two runs, and in the seventh they also scored two. Each team scored in the eighth and at the closing of the ninth inning the score stood five to five; each team scored in the tenth and in the eleventh Fayetteville failed to score while Florence scored the winning run. Features of the game were H. Pemberton's batting and the playing of P. Slocomb on Short Stop.

Following is the score by innings:

FAYETTEVILLE,	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Jones, p.,	5	2	1	1	4	0
H. Pemberton, 2 b	5	1	4	5	0	0
Devin, 1st b,	5	1	1	7	1	1
Stafford, c	5	0	2	10	1	0
Mason, 3rd b,	5	0	0	0	2	1
P. Slocomb, l f	5	0	1	2	1	0
J. Pemberton, c f	5	1	0	0	0	1
P. Slocomb, s s	5	1	0	6	2	1
McMillan, r f	4	0	1	1	0	1
Total,	6	10	32	11	5	

FLORENCE,	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Hill, p.,	6	0	1	1	4	0
Fetner, 2nd b.,	6	0	2	3	1	0
Harper, 3rd b.	6	0	0	3	3	1
Brothers, 1st b.,	6	0	0	11	0	3
Morgan, s s	6	0	0	1	2	1
Floyd, l f	6	2	1	3	1	0
Dandridge, c f	6	2	0	0	0	0
Brunson, c	6	3	3	10	1	1
Johnson, r f	6	0	0	1	1	0
Total,	7	7	33	12	6	

Two base hits, Fetner; home runs, H. Pemberton; passed balls, Brunson 1, Stafford 1; bases on balls by Jones, 7; hit by pitched ball, Floyd; struck out by Jones 9, Hill 7; left on bases, Florence 15, Fayetteville 5; double plays Hill, Fetner and Brothers; Fetner to Brothers; F. Slocomb to H. Pemberton. Time two hours.

The second game resulted in a tie of 3 to 3 on the eleventh inning.

Dr. Hodges Honored.

The Raleigh News and Observer recently remarked upon the peculiar trait of some unpatriotic North Carolinians—whether jealousy, envy, or what not—which denied high merit in our own people while conceding it to those beyond our borders. Some of our people "get there," however, all the same, and the people of Fayetteville will be particularly gratified to read the following concerning our recent townsman, Dr. J. A. Hodges.

The Richmond Times of Sunday says: "A short time ago the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons tendered the chair of anatomy to Dr. J. A. Hodges, of Wilmington, N. C. Dr. Hodges was highly recommended for the position by friends in North Carolina without his knowledge, and when it was tendered to him it was a surprise, and he was requested a short time ago to consider the proposition. Yesterday he wrote the faculty formally accepting their offer.

"He is a graduate in medicine of the University of Virginia and a collegiate graduate of Davidson College. He was a delegate from North Carolina to the International Medical Congress in Washington in 1887, a delegate from North Carolina to the British Medical Association in Birmingham, England, in 1890; also to the International Medical Congress in Berlin the same year.

"He has been for four years a member of the State board of health of North Carolina, is now first vice-president to the North Carolina Medical Society, is assistant surgeon-general of the State and associate editor of the North Carolina Medical Journal. At the last meeting of the North Carolina Medical Society in Raleigh he was the orator of the occasion, and delivered a very handsome address on "Preventive Medicine."

"While a young man, he has come to the front in North Carolina, and is well known by the profession of that State.

"With his talents and learning, he will fill the position with credit to himself and honor to the school. The College of Physicians and Surgeons is to be congratulated on such an addition to their teaching corps.

"Dr. Hodges will not sever his connection with the North Carolina Medical Journal. He will arrive in Richmond some time after September 15th."

The Water Works Accepted.

A called meeting of the City Board of Alderman assembled in the Mayor's office, Monday July 3rd, to pass upon the Water Works, W. S. Cook, Mayor, in the chair. Reports of chairman McKethan on Water Committee, and Chief Fire Warden J. D. McNeill, in accordance with instructions at meeting held June 30th, 1893, were severally read—that they had made a thorough examination of all parts of the water works plant and find the ordinance contract between Messrs. Ferris & Richards and the Commissioners of the city of Fayetteville ordained December 7, 1892, has been substantially complied with.

On motion, it was ordered, that the above said water-works plant as completed and tendered by Messrs. Ferris & Richards is hereby accepted, the rental to date from July 8th, 1893, and the report made by the water committee and agreements required by said committee are hereby accepted by Messrs. Ferris & Richards before the adoption of this motion, and is made a part of this acceptance.

Commissioners' Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of County Commissioners took place at the usual hour on Monday, 3rd inst. All were present, J. M. Lamb, Esq., chairman.

Numerous petitions having been filed by citizens of the county urging the Commissioners to refuse to grant license to sell liquors in the county of Cumberland, the same were upon motion, laid upon the table, the recent action of the General Assembly having taken it out of the discretion of the Commissioners to grant licenses. The Commissioners, while powerless to act in the matter, desire to make it a matter of record that they are in hearty sympathy with their petitioners.

Licenses were granted for the retail of liquors to the following: Jno. R. Hall & Bro., B. F. Maultsby, E. R. Pool, F. S. Maultsby, E. L. Clark, J. M. Martin, J. J. Ahearn, W. R. Webb, R. L. Trulove, Geo. Deaver, J. A. Burns & Co., J. A. Burns, W. J. McDonald, M. McI. Matthews.

Delphia Adams was allowed $1.50 per month and her child ordered to be bound out. Margaret Howell was admitted to the home of the aged and infirm. C. S. Hall, of Beaver Dam, was relieved of poll tax for 1893.

The petition for a public road in Flea Hill was continued until the next meeting.

The clerk was ordered to publish notice to all persons to list their taxable property and polls by the 20th of July; all failing to do so will be charged with a double tax according to law.

Repairs of the bridge over Rockfish on the Wilmington Road was referred to the Supervisors of Gray's Creek township. Repairs of Lock's Creek bridge was referred to J. M. Lamb, chairman. Repairs of Maxwell's bridge, Black River, was referred to the Supervisors of Flea Hill.

The Sheriff was ordered to make the necessary repairs on the jail.

Monthly reports of the Sheriff and Treasurer were read and approved and ordered filed.

Death of Mr. John Starr Cook.

We are pained to announce the death of Mr. John Starr Cook, on Friday afternoon last, at the residence of his uncle, Col. W. S. Cook. Mr. Cook was not quite 18 years old, and was a strong and robust looking young man, and his death was a surprise to his many friends. He had been sick only a few days, but his illness developed into brain fever, which carried him off.

He was a son of the late E. S. Cook, of Tyler, Texas, and had been here since last October. During that time he had won a large circle of friends by his gentlemanly bearing, genial disposition, and kindness of heart. His widowed mother and brother arrived a few days before his death, and to them the loss is particularly sad. They have the sympathies of many friends. The funeral services were held Sunday afternoon from the residence, and the interment was in the new cemetery.

Major Prior.

Major Jno. N. Prior, one of the most popular and highly esteemed of our citizens, left for Chicago last week to attend the lectures on clinics in the opthalmic department of the Chicago University. Maj. Prior has been pursuing a course of study in opthalmics for the past three years, and his present step is for the purpose of perfecting his knowledge in this branch of science, and to secure the diploma of the most thorough and the most famous of American institutions devoted to this specialty.

Those who know the fine quality of Major Prior's mind, as well as his general ability, as a large circle of his acquaintances in many States do, expect him to take high rank in his chosen profession.

The Veterans' Meeting.

The meeting of Confederate veterans called for last Monday "after the adjournment of the Board of County Commissioners' meeting" was not held on account of the lateness of the hour of the Boards' adjournment. It was informally suggested that the meeting be held on Monday next, but intelligence has since been received from New Orleans that the Birmingham re-union has been postponed until September. It has been deemed wise, therefore, to postpone the meeting of the Cumberland County Association. We learn that ample notice will be given of the time seleeted for the next meeting. Meanwhile, information will be published concerning the establishment of the postponed Veterans' Camp.

A Prisoner Escapes.

Henry Macon, a young white man, confined in the County jail on a charge of larceny, and awaiting trial at the July term of Superior Court, escaped from that institution last Wednesday night. We understand that he broke into the dwelling of the jailor with the purpose of obtaining the keys and liberating the safe robbers, but was disturbed and fled. The jail ought to be made more secure, as this is the second time that a man has broken out of that building lately.

People and their Movements.

Mr. C. Dowd, of Charlotte, is in the city.

Capt. A. B. Williams spent the 4th in Greensboro.

Miss Emma Gaster has returned from Murfreesboro.

We are glad to see Capt. Fouschee on his old run again.

Glad to see Mr. M. Faulk on the streets again after a serious illness.

Miss Sallie MacRae, of Laurinburg, is visiting Miss Steele on Haymount.

Miss Annie Tremper, of Albany, N. Y., has been visiting friends in the city.

Miss Fannie McBryde, of Little River, was in the city shopping yesterday.

Mr. C. C. Covington, of Bennettsville, S. C., is a guest of the Hotel LaFayette.

Mrs. Alice Smith, of Rochelle, Ga., is visiting relatives and friends in the city.

Miss Mary MacRae, and Miss Beck Haigh are visiting friends in Wilmington.

Mr. W. B. Slocomb has returned from Chicago where he spent two pleasant weeks seeing the great Fair.

Mr. Eugene Gorham and Alderman G. A. Burns accompanied the base ball team to Florence Monday night.

Messrs. J. R. and W. N. Williams, and E. L. and H. M. Pemberton returned from Florence Tuesday night.

Miss Cornelia Tannehill, of Sampson county, is spending the summer months in the Adirondack mountains.

Messrs. I. P. Overbaugh and J. B. Underwood, Jr., spent the Fourth at the Guilford Battle Ground celebration.

Mr. D. J. Kennedy, of Bessemer, Ala., arrived home Saturday and will spend several weeks among relatives and friends.

Mrs. B. A. Morgan, who has been spending some time with her parents on Haymount, returned to Greenville, S. C., last week.

Mr. Frank Myers, of Wilmington, with the Coast Line, was in the city on business last week. He has a host of friends here who were delighted to see him.

Elders' and Deacons' Institute.

OFFICE OF THE ELDERS AND DEACONS
INSTITUTE COMMITTEE,
RED SPRINGS, N. C., June, 1893.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The second annual Elders' and Deacons' Institute for Fayetteville Presbytery will be held at Red Springs, N. C., from July 28th to August 6th, 1893, both dates included.

A new tent sufficiently large to accommodate 2,000 people will be located on McMillan Hill, in a beautiful oak grove within a short walk of the centre of the town and near five natural flowing springs of this celebrated mineral water.

Hotel arrangements have been made at the low rate of $1 per day or $7.50 for the ten days, and at private boarding-houses at 75 cents per day or $5 for the ten days. With the experience of last year the citizens of Red Springs will be prepared to add much to the creature comfort of all who attend. Beduced rates will be given on all railroads.

The committee has prepared an interesting programme and some of the ablest men of the Southern Presbyterian Church will take a leading part in the exercises.

A well trained choir under the leadership of the talented Mr. A. K. Pool will furnish the music from Gospel Hymns, No. 6, and all who attend and can sing are most respectfully requested to assist. While the Institute is under the control of Fayetteville Presbytery, yet all denominations are cordially invited to attend, and they will be accorded a hearty welcome.

The benefits derived from last year's meeting will no doubt induce those who were present to come again, and use their influence to bring others.

Being at a time when there is the most leisure and with a guarantee of a pleasant and profitable meeting no one should fail to be present.

PRAY FOR THE WORK FOR THE COME TO THE } INSTITUTE.

Very truly yours,
E. F. MCRAE, *Chairman*,
REV. P. R. LAW,
J. A. MCKAY,
REV. A. J. MCKELWAY,
L. SHAW,
CAPT. S. C. RANKIN,
REV. D. M. MCIVER,
T. B. TYSON,
Committee.

For the Observer.

Old Times in Fayetteville

SMITHLAND, KY., June 29, 1893.

MR. EDITOR:—A few days ago my eyes were gladdened by the sometime familiar face of the dear old OBSERVER, and the communication of "Cadet of 31," vividly recalled the half forgotten incident of my boyhood days. Like Cadet, I too recall but a few names of our fellow soldiers in embryo, having long since lost the roster, but I remember the Slocums, the McCallums, the Myrovers and a few others away up the column, while the memory of Buddy Locke, Tommy and Clifton Blake, Theo. Arnold, Jim McGary and a few more choice spirits down at our end of the column, quickens my pulse and stirs up fond recollections of many a bout with them at the noonday recess. I am sure Cadet will forgive me for my version of how Wm. McK. Lumsden acquired his pseudonym of "Tapster." It was not because of his promotion to the position of drummer to the school, but because of the masterly manner of his rendition of the character of "Tapster" in the dialogue of "Boniface and Airnwell," a very popular drama in the "Columbian Orator" a school text book of the period. Another mistake of "Cadet" is, that the house that replaced the old tavern was the "Lumsden house." My father was the landlord of the old Shepherd Tavern, a celebrated hostelry in Revolutionary times, which was destroyed in the great fire. He then purchased of Mr. Sampson Boone his residence in Campbellton, took off the roof, sawed it in two, and hauled it half at a time across the half-way bridge, (the railing of which was temporarily removed for the purpose) to its present site where it became the nucleus of the Jackson Hotel of to-day.

I well remember in addition to the Ruffle Shirt aristocracy named by "Cadet," old Mr. Archy Lamon and Parish I. Tillinghast, both of whom wore queues as long as they lived; also Mr. Sam Tillinghast, Major Jack Leonard, Sam Pierce, Mr. Steadman, of Liberty Point, Robt. Wilkings and his son Edward W., John and Edward Winslow, John Mullins, James McIntyre, Sr., John Selph, C. P. Mallett, Charles Haigh, Widdifield, John Eccles and son John D., David D. Salmon, uncle Johnny Pearce, Norman McLeod, Rev. Jarvis Buxton, Rev. —— Hamner, of the Presbyterian Church, who died at his post, Beverly Rose, who survived until recently, if indeed he is dead, old Dr. Ben Robinson, Dr. J. H. Dickson, Dr. Gilliam and Archy McLaughlin, many of whom were descendants of the clan McDonald who settled Cross Creek under the auspices of the celebrated Flora McDonald, who occupied the house with the sandstone basement that stood at the corner of Bow and Court streets near Eccles' Bridge, and not far from the old striped Postoffice on Bow street.

I was a pupil of Fayetteville Academy before the addition of the Military Department under Capt. T. B. Ransom. The old school turned out some pupils who lived to make their mark, notably Judah P. Benjamin, and was in my day under the presidency of that paragon of pedagogues and princely gentleman, Ephraim Tripp, whose school survived the fire, and was removed to Dobbin's building at the foot of Haymount, and finally succumbed to the Donaldson Academy or manual labor school under Prof. Simeon Colton.

One more reminisence and I will close. When we were boys every 4th of July was ushered in by the booming of cannon, and later an immense procession was formed at Liberty Point, or some other historic place, headed by a column of gray-headed veterans of the Revolutionary war, many of whom clung to the traditionary ques and knee breeches, among whom I remember the erect forms of old man Lumsden and Isham Blake under the escort of the Fayetteville Light Infantry, and sometimes the white plumed Heavy and Light Artillery, or the flying Light Horsemen with their helmets and streaming plumes of horsehair, guided by the silvery notes of their ancient bugler, Barber Nelson, (who had the prond distinction of accompanying those same light horsemen as a guard of honor to General the Marquis De LaFayette to Camden, S. C.) would march to the Presbyterian church or some other capacious building where every heart was stirred and every lover of his country moved almost and sometimes quite to tears by the fervid oratory of the Orator of the day. That honored column annually grew shorter until the last one had gone to fill an honored grave.

Mr. Editor it seems to me that the grandest men I have ever known were the men of old Cumberland; that the most fervid eloquence I have ever heard was in the Court House or the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville; that Louis D. Henry, Robert Strange, and afterwards James C. Dobbin, Duncan K. McRae, and later still William Haigh and W. S. Mullins, each in turn constituted my beau ideal of a finished orator, all of whom have made their exit from the stage, but I apprehend that if an invitation were extended to the survivors of the old school, that possibly more than one like me might respond.

JAMES WADDILL CADE.

During the single year of its existence the Young Men's Business League of Memphis, Tenn., has succeeded in securing four new factories for the city, paying $500,000 yearly in wages and adding 2,500 to the city's population.

The Winston (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions favoring the repeal of the Sherman bill.

Liberal Way of Advertising.

Make as many small English words as possible from letters contained in C—E—L E—R—Y P I—L—L—S, without using a letter in any one word more times than it appears in "Celery Pills." To the person sending largest list will be given a beautiful matched pair of Cream White Ponies, Gold Mounted Harness and Phaeton; a trip to the World's Fair and return for second largest list received; a Fine Upright Piano for third; a Pneumatic Bicycle for fourth; fine Gold Watch for fifth; pair Diamond Ear-rings for sixth; Parlor Organ for seventh; elegant Harp for eighth; Black Silk Dress Pattern for ninth; Music Box, Drum and Bells for tenth largest list; also 100 other valuable prizes for first 100 persons sending a list of not less than 60 words made from letters contained in "Celery Pills." Ruling's "Celery Pills" are what you require if troubled with nervousness, insomnia, loss of appetite, weakness, dyspepsia, stomach trouble, headache, indigestion, etc. Send thirteen 2-cent stamps with list of words and key for one of our handsome prizes and receive FREE a sample package, with full particulars and list of those in your State who have won prizes to introduce this great nerve and stomach remedy, all delivered in U. S. free. Enclose thirteen U. S. 2c stamps with list of words promptly to RUDGE CELERY PILL CO., MONTREAL, QUE., and you are sure of a first-class prize for your trouble.

A Battle for Blood

Is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling all the foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and all other troubles caused by impure blood.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

A soft, fair skin is the result of pure blood and a healthy liver, to secure which, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Superior Medicine. Ladies who rely upon cosmetics to beautify their complexions, should make a note of this, bearing in mind that they can't improve upon nature.

To gain strength—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For steady nerves—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For pure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Tourists and Travellers will find Pond's Extract of wonderful efficacy in case of accident, overexertion, catching cold, &c., &c. As a liniment for pedestrian or other exercise, for Athletes and Ball Players, it is simply invaluable. Pond's Extract is manufactured by the sole proprietors—Pond's Extract Company, New York and London. *It is never sold in bulk, nor by measure.*

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Cases of 40 years standing where operations have failed, have been cured by Japanese Pile Cure. Guaranteed by King Bros.

When traveling, always take a cake of Johnson's Oriental Soap with you; diseases are often caught from using hotel soap. Sold by King Bros

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

H. Heineman, Milwaukee, writes: "One box Japanese Pile Cure has cured me of a case of 28 years standing, after being treated by New York's best physicians." Sold by King Bros.

Wives and mothers, do not fail to read the large advertisement of the Ohio Chemical Co. in this issue. It may be the means of saving your son or husband.

MARRIED.

MORRISON—HOCKADAY—At Geo. Graham's on June 25th, 1893, by John Smith, J. P., Mr. EVANDER MORRISON to Miss SARAH HOCKADAY—all of Hope Mills, Rockfish township.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

Hood's Cures

Annie L. Arner
Of Augusta, Ky.

More Than Pleased

With Hood's Sarsaparilla—For Tetter and Blood Impurities

Stronger and Better in Every Way.

"I have been more than pleased with Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have suffered with tetter breaking out on my face and all over my body all my life. I never could find anything to do it good until I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have now used about eight bottles, and Oh, it has done me so much good that I have the utmost faith in it and recommend it to everyone. Besides purifying my blood, it has made me so much stronger and better I do not feel like the same person at all." ANNIE ARNER, Augusta, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

STRAW HATS.

All Straw Hats at New York cost at FRANK THORNTON & SON'S.

Claretice and all the Popular Summer Drinks at KING BROS., Hotel LaFayette Building.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

McDuffie's New Soda Fountain is in full operation. It is a beauty—new and novel design. You are invited to call.

In old times it seemed to be thought that a medicine must be nauseating to be effective. Now, all this is changed. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one of the most powerful alteratives, is agreeable to most palates, the flavor being by no means medicinal.

At McDuffie's Soda Fountain you can get the finest drinks. A specialty will be made in it this season.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Have you ever tried McDuffie's Chill Cure.

It is quick and a positive cure.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

Japanese Pile Cure is the only one that can be guaranteed, as it is the only cure. Sold by King Bros.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Bank of Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 1st, 1893.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., was declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1893.

J. C. HAIGH,
7—6 93 2t. Cashier.

NOTICE.

Conforming to an order mad by the Commissioners of Cumberland County in regular session held July 3rd, 1893, a tice is hereby given that all taxable property and polls not listed for taxation on or before July 20th, will be charged double tax as the law requires.

H. L. HALL,
7—6—93 2t Clerk Board of Commissioners.

Special Meeting.

There will be a special meeting (as the law requires) on the second Monday in July, the 10th, of the Board of County Commissioners of Cumberland County to revise the tax lists and hear complaints. All persons interested will please take notice.

JAMES M. LAMB,
7—6—93 1t Chairman.

Church's Improved Alabastine,

FOR USE IN COLD WATER,

FOR PLAIN WALL COATING,

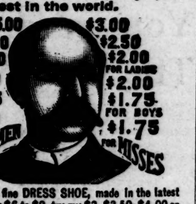
RELIEF WORK AND FRESCOING.

The latest and best material for the purpose. For sale by

H. R. HORNE.
7—6—93 tf

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE NO TIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

University of North Carolina.

EQUIPMENT.

Faculty of 25 teachers, 11 buildings, 7 scientific laboratories, library of 30,000 volumes, 316 students.

INSTRUCTION.

Five general courses; 6 brief courses; professional courses in law, medicine, engineering and chemistry; optional courses.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, $60 per year. Scholarships and loans for the needy. Address
PRESIDENT WINSTON,
6—29 93 6w Chapel Hill, N. C.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Fertilizers, Wagons and Carts.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING STOCK OF

Fertilizer and Composting Chemicals.

We will sell our old brands and add some new brands to our list. In addition to

Gibbs & Co.'s High Grade Ammoniated Phosphate, Old Dominion Guano, Farmers' Friend Chemicals, Acid Phosphate and German Kanite we have added Lister's Celebrated Blend and Bone Cotton Guano.

If there is any one who has not used our

ALBEMARLE FLOUR,

do not deprive yourself this comfort any longer, there is no flour better, *and is always the same*, and cheap enough. Our "GOLDEN SHEAF" BRAND is not quite so fancy, but is a splendid flour for general use, very nutritious and is reliable. No flour ever run more uniform.

We will receive next week a fresh car load of "OLD HICKORY" WAGONS and CARTS including all sizes and styles. Everybody knows that there is nothing on wheels more reliable than the Old Hickory.

Fayetteville, N. C.

The Metropolitan One Price Racket Store.

The people are fast learning our popular prices, and are pleased with our modern method of doing business—the only true method—namely: Quick sales and short profits, one price to all for the cash down. To those who may think popularity in price inconsistent with quality, we invite inspection. It will not cost you any thing to look, and we are always pleased to show goods. We are receiving goods nearly every day from our mammoth establishment in New York, which enables us to make these offerings that cannot be matched by any house in Fayetteville. But here are our figures—they speak more eloquently than words. Note them carefully. Come and see us and judge for yourselves.

DRESS GOODS.

We call special attention to our line of Colored Satteens. They are superior in textural finish and beauty of design, made to sell for 25c. per yard—our price 19c.; Brocaded Satteens in black satin stripes or raised figures, beautiful finish at 25c.; also solid black Satteen, henrietta or cashmere finish—always seasonable—worth all of 30c. per yard, our price 25c.; other Satteens at 12½.

We quote Wool Challie, solid and figured at 15c.; Silk Finish Foulards at 12, Princess Lawn at 10, Satin Stripe Figured Lawn at 12; Light Blue Mulls at 16 and 20c.

Just received a beautiful line of Black Organdies at 20 and 25; also Satin Stripe Organdies at 23; White Lawn Lace Stripe at 12½; Plain White Victoria Lawn of superior quality at 15c.; Pique at 20.

India Linen at 9, 10, 12½, 15 and 17c.; Dotted Swiss at 25 and 32c.; Cross Bar Muslin at 12, 12½ and 15c.

We are offering a beautiful line of Dress Ginghams, latest styles at 8, worth 10c.; French Chambrays in pink and blue, soft finish, 33 inches, at 15; extra good value, worth fully 20c.

Illuminated Chameleans Brocades 36 inches at 19 and 24; beautiful line Bedford Cords in five different shades at 10c.

The want of space forbids our going through the whole list in detail, but we call your attention to the fact that our numerous departments, namely: Shoes, Hats, Gents' Furnishing, Hosiery, Notions, Linen, Stationery, Millinery and Tinware, are filled with bargains. Just take a look at these figures and bear them in mind the next time you go shopping. Fifty good white Envelopes for 5c.; Note Paper 4c. a quire; Lead Pencils 2, 3, 5 and 10c. a doz.; Needles 1c. a paper; Pins 1c. a paper; best Brass Pins 3c. a paper; good Steel Pens 3c. a doz.; Men's and Boy's Suspenders 10, 15, 20 25, 30 and 40c. a pair; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs at 5, 7, 10, 15 and 25c. Some beautiful Chiffon Handkerchiefs at 20; sold everywhere for 35 and 40c., Linen Towels from 5 to 15c. each; Napkins 35 to 75c. doz.; Crash 5 to 15c. per yard; some extra values in Turkish Bath Towels—very large at 18 and 25c. each; beautiful Tidies at 10 and 15c. each; Curtain Net 10 to 15c. per yard; Serim 5c. per yard; Buggy Robes at 40c. to $1.25 each; Hosiery at all prices—5 to 50c. per pair. The latest thing in Hats, the "Fedora" or creased top soft fur hat. We have them in black, pearl and tan colors—regular $2.00 goods—our price $1.05, $1.30 and $1.45. You should see these hats to appreciate them at the price quoted. Our figured embroidered puff bosom Shirts are now all the rage, and are going fast at 90c.—a regular $1.25 shirt; Ladies' Vests from 8 to 20c.; Men's Gauze Shirts 18 to 35c. each. Don't forget to look through our Tinware department. We have many things there that will interest you—especially when you learn the prices. Ask for our patent covered roasting pans. No housekeeper should be without one. They have been sold here at $1.25. Our price 75 and 95c. They are great. We are still offering Straw Matting at $5.30, $6.30, $7.75 and $8.90 per roll of 40 yards.

G. W. BOWEN,
23 HAY STREET,
5—18—93 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Southern Express Money Order Dep't.

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Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than **my own case.** Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became **running sores.** Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old **mother** urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. **Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good** Ayer's Sarsaparilla **has done me.** I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

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(Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.

Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excesses or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, **our own exclusive treatment** will afford a cure.

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete **Cure Guaranteed.**

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds **cured** where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly **cured** in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

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We have **cured** cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for you. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men

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A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. **Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 Boxes to cure any case.** You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

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inside, outside, and all the way through, by drinking

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WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

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ETERNAL PEACE NOW.

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant and Mrs. Jefferson Davis Shake Hands.

CRANSTONS-ON-HUDSON, June 24.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant met for the first time at West Point today. Mrs. Davis was expected last Wednesday, but the hot weather detained her in New York. She chose an ideal day for her trip to Cranstons. A delightful breeze was blowing and the picturesque beauties of the Hudson were dappled with fleeting cloud shadows.

Mrs. Davis drove from the Marlborough Hotel to the wharf of the steamboat Mary Powell, at Desbrosses street, accompanied only by her maid. Her baggage had her name on it in big black letters. The baggage-master looked at it with big eyes, and his eyes became larger when Mrs. Davis herself came down from the saloon and checked it.

During the trip up the Hudson Mrs. Davis enjoyed the view from the side windows of the cabin. E. G. Martin, manager of Cranstons Hotel, met Mrs. Davis with a carriage at the landing. She reached the hotel about 5 P. M.

Mrs. Grant, who has been at Cranstons for a few weeks and goes there every year, was in her room. She knew that Mrs. Davis was coming and was anxious to greet her. She did not, however, expect her so soon. She had intended to be in the parlor to receive her. Mrs. Grant went down to the parlor, but was told that Mrs. Davis had arrived a few minutes before and had gone to her rooms on the first floor. They are corner rooms and face the river. Mrs. Grant's rooms are on the north side of the house, with the windows looking toward West Point. It may be a mere coincidence, but it is certainly a curious fact that Mrs. Davis's apartments look south and Mrs. Grant's north.

Mrs. Grant expressed disappointment when she found that she had missed Mrs. Davis. She took the elevator and went to Mrs. Davis's room. She rapped gently on the door. Mrs. Davis opened it. She had laid aside her widow's bonnet, bordered with white ruching. Mrs. Grant smiled and held out her hand.

"I am Mrs. Grant," she said.

"I am very glad to meet you," said Mrs. Davis, placing her hand in Mrs. Grant's. Both women gazed at each other a minute.

"Come in," said Mrs. Davis.

And the widow of the Confederacy and the widow of the North began to chat confidentially. The meeting was charming in its simplicity. It was an idyllic rounding out of an historic cycle, and might be capped by the saying of the old Scotch lord when he walked away from the last of the Edinburgh Parliaments, "Heigh, ho! but this is the end of an auld sang."

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Davis are rather under middle size, with kindly faces and blue eyes. They wore plain black dresses. Both have soft, low voices, with a suggestion of trouble and trial in a little drooping turn of the inflection.

"I am very sorry that I did not meet you downstairs in the parlor," said Mrs. Grant to Mrs. Davis when they sat down together and began to interchange kind words. "I am sorry that I missed you there and I intended to greet you there. I am very happy to meet you."

"It is very kind of you, indeed, to call on me. I am very glad to make your acquaintance," Mrs. Davis replied. "I hope I will meet you often during your stay here, and that your visit will be very pleasant and that you will enjoy it."

Mrs. Grant spoke of her meeting with Mrs. Davis. She was charmed with it and delighted with Mrs. Davis. She could not help but think and talk of old times. All around were the scenes familiar to Gen. Grant and to Mr. Davis long before the days of the Blue and Gray.

Mrs. Davis went to the piazza from the dining-room and joined Mrs. Grant and her friends. Mrs. Grant introduced her, and they talked together for awhile, and when Mrs. Davis retired Mrs. Grant spoke most affectionately of her.

"She is a very noble-looking lady," she said. "She looks a little older than I expected. I have wanted to meet her for a very long time, and I am very glad that I have met her. I hope we will meet every day while she stays here, and I am sure that our acquaintance will be a very pleasant one. I am very much impressed by Mrs. Davis's appearance and I am charmed by her kind and cordial disposition. I am exceedingly glad that after all these years I have at last had the pleasure of meeting her."

"The nearest I ever came to meeting Mrs. Davis before to-day," continued Mrs. Grant, "was when I was at City Point, just before the fall of Richmond. In those days it was rather difficult for us to meet," she said with a smile, "and it was rather hazardous to make a call. After peace was established I returned to Washington with Gen. Grant. How well I remember that trip! I can recall the faces of the brave old soldiers who accompanied us, the playing of the band, the cheering of the crowds. It seems like a dream to look back at it all now, especially to-night.

Ulysses Grant, Jr., is at Purdy's station, about twenty miles from Cranstons. He will bring his wife and five children tomorrow to visit his mother and Mrs. Davis. The youngest child is a four-months-old boy, little Ulysses Grant, the third in line of the name.

To-morrow evening the West Point Cadets will have the usual Sunday dress parade and review. Mrs. Davis will drive over with the Grants to see it. It is expected that the officers from West Point will call during the day to pay their respects and tender their hospitality to Mrs. Davis.

The meeting of Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Grant has set the old people of West Point to reviewing reminiscences. The stories told are rather hazy as to dates. One of them is that a few years before the war Gen. Grant and Mr. Davis were at the closing exercises, and that it was the last time they fraternized before the outbreak of hostilities.

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When Queen Elizabeth of England, found death approaching her, she cried despairingly, "All my possessions for a moment of time!" There are wealthy ladies to-day, the world over, who would gladly exchange their riches for sound health. Many are made well and happy by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a never-failing cure for diseases so common to women. As a corrective for all functional weaknesses it is of universal repute among the sex, and thousands of pale, worn-out, enfeebled victims have been changed into vigorous women and girls by its use. *Guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or price refund d. Druggists have it.

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We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at **$1.00** per package.

If your druggist does not have them, enclose us **$1.00** and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for **HILL'S TABLETS** and take no other.

Manufactured only by

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51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,

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PARTICULARS FREE.

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

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DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.

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12—8—92

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 25th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2. Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	6:30 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:40 "
Leave Fayetteville,	9:50 "
Leave Sanford,	11:10 "
Leave Climax,	1:01 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	1:30 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:38 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:26 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	2:52 "
Leave N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	3:10 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:40 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	5:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1. Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	10:35 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:55 "
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	12:25 p. m.
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	12:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:11 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:05 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Climax,	2:43 "
Leave Sanford,	4:38 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	6:00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	6:10 "
Arrive Wilmington,	9:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:20 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:28 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:11 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:06 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:30 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	6:15 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	6:41 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:36 "
Leave Maxton,	8:15 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	9:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:08 "
Leave Greentboro,	9:20 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:32 "
Arrive Madison,	11:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:10 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:15 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:45 "

Connections for Mt. Airy at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line from Charleston and points South at Sanford with the Seaboard Air-Line from Atlanta and intermediate points, at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R. from all points North and South. Close connection at Walnut Cove Junction with the Norfolk & Western R. R to and from Roanoke and points North and West.

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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.	No. 55. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	9 53	5 00	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	6 20	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	6 20	
Leave Wilson...	2 30	11 30	7 00	2 40
Leave Selma....	.....	.....	.....	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	1 15	.....	6 00
Arrive Florence	10 40	3 27	.....	9 05

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 30	.....	7 0 .....
Leave Goldboro.	3 20	.....	7 47 .....
Leave Magnolia.	4 33	.....	8 57 .....
Ar. Wilmington.	6 15	.....	10 40 .....
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	9 33		9 50
Leave Selma....	.....	.....		11 49
Arrive Wilson..	.....	11 25		12 50

	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30		.....	5 00	
Leave Magnolia	11 10		.....	6 40	
Leave Goldsboro	12 23		.....	7 47	
Arrive Wilson..	1 10		.....	8 34	
		No. 13 Daily.			
	P. M.	.....	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 30	8 34		
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	9 15		
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	.....	.....		
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....		
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	9 15		
Arrive Weldon..	3 08	1 00	10 35		
	P. M.	.....	A. M.	P. M.	

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:30 P M, 5:30 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:33 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 8:2 P M; arrive Dunbar 9:30 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 4:00 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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